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RAPHAEL GIVEON

EGYPTIAN SCARABS FROM
WESTERN ASIA
FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF
THE BRITISH MUSEUM

UNIVERSITÄTSVERLAG FREIBURG SCHWEIZ
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P R E F A C E

The seals presented here are published by kind permission of the Trustees of the British Museum. The work was initiated by Dr. Richard D. Barnett, then Keeper of the Department of Western Asiatic Antiquities of the British Museum, to which the objects belong.

Dr. Richard D. Barnett has looked after the project in its different stages with great care and efficiency. His friendship and hospitality during my different visits to London have been very precious to me. When he retired, the manuscript was more or less ready. His successor, Dr. E. Sollberger enabled me to carry on work concerning some details. The present acting Keeper Mr. T. C. Mitchell has been most helpful in many ways. His understanding and support made the publishing of the catalogue in the present form possible.

Mrs. Carole Mendleson has been looking after the catalogue on behalf of the Department of Western Asiatic Antiquities from the beginning. She has organized the work, revised the text, set up the plates and looked after the progress of the project in all ways possible with great patience and never tiring friendship.

Most drawings have been done by Miss Melina Papageorgiou. A smaller portion was done by Miss Anne Searight. Mr. C. A. Bateman, Senior Conservation Officer of the Department of Western Asiatic Antiquities made the Vinagel impressions. During the work I had the precious advice of Mr. A. F. Shore, then of the Department of Egyptian Antiquities of the British Museum, now Professor of Egyptology at Liverpool University. Miss Olga Tufnell, whose important "Studies on Scarab Seals II" has just come out, showed a friendly and constructive interest in this catalogue. After the completion of the manuscript Mr. T. G. H. James, Keeper of the Department of Egyptian Antiquities, was kind enough to add many helpful remarks, incorporated in the text.

Professor Dr. Othmar Keel agreed to publish the catalogue in *Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis*, Series Archaeologica as volume three. I thank him very much for this. In preparation for the publication of the volume, Dr. Bertrand Jaeger had the great kindness to read through the whole manuscript and to give to abbreviations and bibliography their present uniform appearance. I thank Dr. Karl Jaroš who wrote the whole text for the offset-copy, adjusted the indices, and prepared the concordance.

The publication of this volume has been somewhat delayed. We hope that because the British Museum has this splendid collection of seals from Western Asia and because of the willingness of the Trustees to its publication and the co-operation of the staff of the Museum - it will prove an useful contribution to the study of scarabs and of the relations between Ancient Egypt and Ancient Western Asia.

I N T R O D U C T I O N

1. GENERAL¹

Scarabs are the typical Egyptian seals in the form of *Scarabaeus sacer* (with certain variations, representing different genera); the scarab was at origin an amulet. Plutarch explains the Egyptian idea of the biology of the insect in the following terms: "These beetles are male only; they put their semen into material which they form into a sphere: that sphere they roll along with their hind legs. Thus they imitate the course of the sun from East to West ..."². The magic power of the amulet was strengthened by a play of words: *ḥpr*, the Egyptian name for the beetle is similar to the word *ḥpr*, meaning "to become, to change". The name of the sun-god as the god of the morning-sun is Chepre. The older form of the word was *ḥpr*, like the word for the beetle, then: *ḥpri*. The young sun is born every morning anew out of the earth, by an a-sexual process, with the young insect proceeding out of the earth ready made. The sphere of dung becomes the sphere of the sun. Thus the life of the beetle is related to sun and sun-god. Beetle and sun realize a renovation and a rebirth of life which are in harmony with the Egyptian conception of the life after death; for the scarab and for the sun - to enter the earth (to sink behind the horizon) is only a preparation for a new life, a stage in the infinity of life.

Amulets in Scarab-forms are already known from the Old Kingdom³. In the First Intermediate Period Scarabs received ornaments on their flat sides⁴. A distinction is necessary between amulets in form of scarabs and the scarabs with ornamentation or inscription at the underside of the object. Scarabs are normally 1 cm to 5 cm, heart-scarabs and memorial scarabs - not represented in our catalogue: 5 cm to 21 cm. Initially the ornament or the inscription on the underside was a sort of repetition, enlargement, reinforcement of the amuletic force of the figuration of the scarab on the upper side. The button-seals are a separate development, typical for the First Intermediate Period.

Already in the XIth Dynasty do we find scarabs as seals: we have seal-impressions on the Papyri of Heqanachte⁵ and from the tomb of Meketre⁶. Impressions from the time of Sesostri I were found at Lisht⁷; also from the time of the XIIth Dynasty date the many

1 My contribution "Skarabäus" (in *Lexikon der Ägyptologie*, Band V, Wiesbaden 1984, pp. 124-132) is in some respects a more detailed version (in German) of what follows. It deals, in addition, with phenomena like heart-scarabs which are not represented in our collection. The Lexicon-article has an extensive bibliography concerning points of detail and scarabs in general. G.T.Martin has prepared an up-to-date list of publications concerning the subject which has not been published yet.

2 E.Brunner-Traut, *Antaios* 6 (1956) p. 572.

3 W.Ward, *Studies on Scarab Seals I*, Warminster 1978, p. 47.

4 Op.cit., p. 45.

5 Th.G.H.James, *The Hekanakhte-Papers*, New York 1962, p. 45.

impressions from the fortresses of the second cataract: Uronarti, Shalfak, Mirgissa⁸. The earliest scarabs which can be exactly dated were found with the mummy of Wah⁹ (Thebes; XIth Dynasty). To this group belong one scarab of faience, another of lapis-lazuli, both undecorated; two silver scarabs are decorated, one has the name of the tomb-owner, Wah.

The use of scarabs as seals and the use as amulets are not in contradiction. A seal with the name of the owner, or with another inscription, a representation, an ornament is a symbol for the continuation of the owner's existence and his power. Even scarabs with the name of the owner may not have been always real seals - because the direction of the writing points to the right, i.e. it was directly readable. Scarabs are often made of material too soft for the use as seals.

Many scarabs, also in this collection, have names of kings. The first contemporary name of a king on scarabs is of Sesostris I. Royal seals of the Middle Kingdom and of the Hyksos Period had, it seems, a certain relation to the king and his administration: at least part of them. From the time of the Middle Kingdom onwards we have scarabs of queens, of princes and princesses. In the 13th Dynasty we have "family-scarabs" that is the name of the king is given in a cartouche and to the left of it we have the name of his father or mother, who were not of royal origin. Scarabs of Hyksos Kings are often the only documents we possess of these rulers and sometimes there is room for doubt whether we have in all these cases real names, especially if the names consist of hieroglyphs which have also magical or religious meaning. Many Hyksos names of semitic origin appear with differences of orthography: they have arisen, it seems, out of a misunderstanding, perhaps of hearing, by the scribe; it would be wrong to see in each such variable a new king.

In the New Kingdom, scarabs with king's names were produced in great numbers the reason for this is twofold: names of kings are often of religious content; on this count they could only be beneficial for the owner of the seal. Otherwise there may have been the idea that some of the might of the kings was transferred to the scarab and its owner. That holds true also for kings of the past. In these cases the reasons for posthumous use of the names is not always the glory of the kings but some other reason not always clear to us. The name of Thutmosis III is the most frequent inscription on scarabs altogether. Thutmosis' III scarabs can be dated from the time of his rule until the latest period of scarab-production in Egypt. With this king, like others we have nearly only his throne-name on scarabs¹⁰. From the reign of Thutmosis IV we possess a memorial-

6 H.J.Winlock, *Models of Daily Life*, Cambridge (Mass.) 1955, fig. 69c.

7 J.E.Gauthier/ G.Jequier, *Mémoire sur les Fouilles de Licht*, MIFAO 6 (1902) passim.

8 D.Dunham, *Second Cataract Forts II*, Cambridge (Mass.) 1967.

9 W.Hayes, *Scepter of Egypt I* pp. 230-231.

10 B.Jaeger, *Menkhéperrê*.

scarab - that is a scarab, larger than usual, describing an event in the king's career¹¹. This type of scarabs is frequent under Amenophis III: they mention hunt, the marriage with Queen Ti, the construction of a pleasure lake for Ti, the marriage with Gilukhepa¹². Many scarabs mention Ti with Amenophis III or Ti alone: this may have its cause in the religious role of queens in the late XVIIIth Dynasty. There may be religious causes also for the diminishing number of scarabs as compared with finger-rings in the time of Akhenaton (Amenophis IV): they are mostly made of cheap faience. We possess a great number of scarabs of Ramses II, a fact which corresponds to his long time on the throne. They nearly all mention only the throne-name Wsr-m3^Ct-R^C stp-n-R^C. At this time we have, in addition to the royal name, representations of the king often as warrior on foot or on chariot, combined with the name of the king. We have now representations of gods single, or in groups (preferably triads). Rich in motives and in quantity are the scarabs of Ramses III, not unlike those of Ramses II in many cases. With the end of his reign the production of scarabs becomes more modest in quantity and quality. The names of Sheshonk of the XXIInd Dynasty and Apries (XXVIth Dynasty) still occur fairly frequently.

The seals of the officials¹³ were intended, at the origin, to confirm documents and to mark property. For these purposes one single seal for each official would have been enough. Of the treasurer Har (Hyksos Period) alone we possess more than a hundred scarabs¹⁴. This mass-production has nothing to do with tomb-equipment and life after death - unlike the Ushebti. Of Har more than five have been discovered in Canaan. Many other scarabs of officials were found with many copies of the same seal (sometimes with small variations); even in Canaan we have samples of these multiissue seals. It may be that these scarabs served as a sort of visiting card and small present. That these scarabs served also as seals of the officials and their deputies is proven by the ancient impressions of these on jars etc. These seals are typical for the administration of the Middle Kingdom; most seals of officials of the period were discovered in Canaan outside clear Middle Kingdom contexts, a little more in Hyksos tombs¹⁵. In the New Kingdom these seals of officials are fairly rare; very often they have the form of a cylinder seal and belong to the upper echelons of the officials. In the earlier period people who were of low rank had seals to their names: we must assume that they never sealed any document.

That is true also for scarabs in the name of women - mostly with the inscription nbt-pr "Lady of the house" which is not really a title. A title, although a modest one

11 Shorter, JEA 17 (1931) p. 23. B.Jaeger, GM 74 (1984) pp. 43.55.

12 C.Blankenberg van Delden, The Large Commemorative Scarabs of Amenhotep III, Leiden 1969.

13 G.T.Martin, Egyptian Administrative and Private Name Seals, Oxford 1971.

14 Ibid., pp. 78-85.

15 R.Giveon, CdE 49 (1974) pp. 222-233. R.Giveon, Tel Aviv 3 (1976) pp. 127-133. R.Giveon, Tel Aviv 7 (1980) pp. 179-184.

is b3kt nt hq3 "Servant (f.) of the Lord." These scarabs seem to indicate that women had the right to seal. We have some duplicate seals with "Lady of the House" and identical names.

In the times of the New Kingdom a development started which made of scarabs the carriers of prayers and wishes. The amuletic shape of the scarab increased the power of the prayer. Some of the formulae are very general: "Your name shall last forever, you shall have descendants". These formulae and others are often in cryptographic writing. This is caused by the fact that many of these scarabs are dedicated to Amon "he of the hidden name" such formulae with Amon are "Amon gives the breath of life to the one who loves him", "There is no refuge for the heart except Amon." Other scarabs with formulae are devoted to Ptah, especially in the Ramesside period with the renewed central role of Memphis.

The most common material¹⁶ for scarabs is steatite. In the New Kingdom faience was fairly popular. Both were often covered by a glaze which can sometimes be discovered only under a magnifying glass, especially in the deeply cut legs. Amethyst was very popular especially in the XIIth Dynasty and a little later. Scarabs of this material are often without inscription or decoration on the flat side, because these were covered by gold-foil, now vanished. Carnelian was popular in the XVIIIth Dynasty. Gold-scarabs are rare, as are silver-scarabs, perhaps for the reason that the precious metals were reused for other purposes. However other metals, like bronze are just as rare. Other material used are semi-precious stones like turquoise and lapis-lazuli.

Scarabs were found in Western Asia already in Middle-Bronze contexts; Egyptian scarabs found in countries bordering on Egypt are evidence for contact of some kind: that contact may be the result of war and conquest, administration or commerce, diplomatic relations or occasional visits. The presence of scarabs with the names of certain kings of Egypt in Canaan is no proof that these Pharaohs ruled over Canaan nor that there existed an Egyptian empire in the East. It may be that these scarabs are evidence for relations with Egypt, which began by war. It is possible that these objects had a special attraction for Canaanites and were imported in a sort of exchange-trade. We mentioned already the possibility that the seals of officials were used, in Palestine also, as a sort of visiting cards. The South of Canaan (Tell el-Ajjul, Tell el-Farah^c, Tell Jemmeh) is especially rich in scarabs. Many of these scarabs were found in a clear context: that is in the context of a stratum in the old settlement or in tombs, well dated by their ceramic repertoire¹⁷. Scarabs found in tombs or settlements and thus dated by their contexts, can give us aid in dating scarabs found without context (surface finds, collections). On the other hand some scarabs are dated by themselves by inscription,

16 A.Lucas, *Ancient Egyptian Materials and Industries*, 4 ed. revised and enlarged by J.R.Harris, London 1962, *passim*.

17 A.Rowe, *Cat.* See also the different reports on excavations in the country.

decoration, style, and can help in dating a tomb or a stratum. However it must always be taken in consideration that small objects like scarabs can "wander", they can be transported by mice or snake or other animals, or during building activities, from stratum to stratum. There is a whole group of Pharaonic scarabs found in Roman and Byzantine burial caves in Palestine.

For the dating of the seals the material found in excavations in Egypt is of outmost importance as pointed out above. The earliest datable scarabs were discovered in Middle Egypt from the First Intermediate Period¹⁸; from the same period we have scarabs from the Fayum¹⁹. From the XIIth Dynasty we have finds of the same sites and from el-Lahun²⁰ and Dahshur²¹. From Lisht we have royal seals of the later XIIth Dynasty²², from the same period from tombs of local rulers in Byblos. From Byblos equally comes the important group of the "Montet-jar"; its dating varies from XIth to XIIIth Dynasty—we would tend to date this important group to the end of the Middle Kingdom, to the XIIIth Dynasty²³. Seal impressions from the fortifications on the Second Cataract (Uronarti, Shalfak, Migrissa)²⁴ show that already in the XIIth Dynasty there were in use geometrical decorations, spirals and hieroglyphic signs – which entered wider use in the Hyksos Period.

Other scarabs which are well dated are those which belong to foundation deposits, for instance at Deir el-Bahri. Material found in the palace of Malqata can safely be dated to Amenophis III²⁵.

Other scarabs, found out of context, must be dated either by similar material, found in an archaeological context or, for instance by royal names. Kings of the XIIIth Dynasty, of the Hyksos-Period, of the XVIIth Dynasty and of the Late Period named on scarabs can be used as sure indicators of dates for these objects. Scarabs of Thutmosis III were however produced en masse from the time of this important ruler to the end of the Pharaonic period and beyond.

Olga Tufnell has tried to date scarabs of the XIIth Dynasty which have no inscriptions, by comparison with royal seals of the period. Her thesis is that size and shape of the

18 See our note 4 (Ward).

19 See our note 4 (Ward).

20 Petrie, Illahun, Kahun and Gurob, London 1891, Pl. 8-9.

21 J.J.M. de Morgan, Fouilles à Dahchour I, Vienne 1895, pp. 69-70 Pl. 20.

22 Lisht, passim.

23 O.Tufnell/ W.Ward, Syria 43 (1966) p. 227. Ward, Studies I (see our note 3) p. 9.

See however: David O'Connor, World Archaeology 6 (1974) p. 5, and O'Connor, Review of Ward, Studies on Scarab Seals I (to appear in Chronique d'Egypte).

24 See note 8 above.

25 W.Hayes, Scepter of Egypt II p. 88 fig. 88.

26 O.Tufnell, Studies on Scarab Seals II (to appear in 1984).

head, side, etc. were typical for a certain reign²⁶. Already Newberry²⁷ and Rowe²⁸ have used certain shapes of back and sides as helps in dating, but without great success. In general it can be said that scarabs of the Middle Kingdom have well-made backs, elytra and prothorax well separated. In the Hyksos Period this separation disappears to a large extent, what remains are often two small notches. However only in the Hyksos Period do we have branches and flowers as decoration of the back. The separating lines appear again in the New Kingdom frequently with small triangles on the upper part of the elytra. Small scarabs with high backs are typical for the Late Period, very often the material is now other than steatite. Decoration also is helpful in dating scarabs. We are giving a survey of the characteristic decorations and inscriptions of scarabs with special reference to finds in Western Asia and to material in the present collection in our discussion of "Characteristics of Scarab Groups".

2. THE MATERIAL OF THE CATALOGUE

The collection of Egyptian scarabs in the Department of Western Asiatic Antiquities comes mainly from Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia and includes those scarabs which are Egyptian in style, not just Egyptianizing or influenced by Egyptian prototypes. Their material, mostly of steatite, points to an Egyptian origin. Many of the 'Hyksos' scarabs are of Canaanite style, but the material, which is always steatite, indicates that they were made in Egypt. Before the Iron Age we can be confident that scarabs with Egyptian motifs are of Egyptian origin.

Much of the material dealt with here come from the excavations of Sir Flinders Petrie at Tell el-Ajjul²⁹, Tell el-Farah(South)³⁰ and, to a lesser degree, Tell Jemmeh³¹; it has been published by him in his excavation reports. Those scarabs are re-published here because in "Ancient Gaza", "Beth-Pelet" and "Gerar", there are very few full descriptions of individual scarabs. Another Palestinian site also well prepresented is Gezer, though none of the objects came from the official excavation of the site³². The rest of the material, mainly from Syria and Mesopotamia reached the Museum via the site excavations e.g. that from Arban, Tell Halaf and Carchemish. The remaining scarabs were acquired from private collectors who gave, bequeathed or sold to the Museum material

²⁷ P.E.Newberry, Scarabs 1906, pp. 69-85.

²⁸ A.Rowe, Cat. pp. 297-307.

²⁹ Petrie, Ancient Gaza I-V, London 1931-1952.

³⁰ Petrie, Beth Pelet I-II, London 1930-1932.

³¹ Petrie, Gerar, London 1928.

³² Some of this material, with royal names, has been published in: H.R.Hall, Cat. pp. 302-303.

found when visiting ancient sites in the Levant or bought from dealers in Beirut and elsewhere. Dealers in antiquities, and in fakes, are prone to enhance a piece they are about to sell by attaching a famous name to it. This must always remain somewhat suspect. The site of Amrit falls into this latter group, but appears to be an exception to the rule. A very extensive collection, including much "Hykos" and New Kingdom material has been attributed to this site. A similar group of about the same quantity entered at the same time the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford bought by the Rev. Chester who is also the source of the British Museum material. It is unpublished and I thank Dr. R. Moorey for letting me study it. It would be most peculiar if a dealer or the natives had invented the name of Amrit, a site well known only for its Iron Age occupation, as provenance for the pieces. This would hardly have placed a higher value on the early material they had to sell; it may well be that the earlier scarabs come from a site, or sites, near Amrit. In the chapter headed "No Provenance" we have combined all the material for which there is no clear indication of origin. Everything which has "Syria" and the like as a place of origin is located here on the assumption that in the past this material was not allotted to the Egyptian or Greek and Roman collections because there was some good reason in the reputed provenance why it should not be entered there.

2.1 The Manner of Presentation

In the text the Canaanite sites are arranged from south to north, all other sites follow in alphabetical order.

Under most sites finds are listed in chronological order, except when tomb-groups are treated separately (Tell el-Fara^ch); serial numbers given to the scarabs in the British Museum are quoted for the identification of the items; "material" is indicated in the catalogue only when it is not steatite, this being most common to the end of the New Kingdom.

Next to the description, drawings of the base, back and sides are inserted. About 170 bases are given in photography.

Within a given period the arrangement is according to inscription or motif; the order being royal names, private names, general inscriptions, and groups of hieroglyphs. Then come other decorations following, as far as possible the order of Gardiner's sign list: beginning with human beings and parts thereof, mammals and parts thereof, etc.

2.2 Characteristics of Scarab Groups

The Middle Kingdom (2050 - 1786 B.C.)

Scarabs of this period are mainly made of steatite and amethyst. In addition to the names of kings and officials we find spiral and rope patterns, sometimes with floral elements added. A scarab with the name of Sesostri^s III (Gezer 1; 104907) is one of a group of royal scarabs found in Palestine³³. Together with statuettes of officials found

33 R.Giveon, RdE 19 (1967) pp. 29-37.

in the country and considered with the other objects and the written evidence (foremost of which are the Execration Texts) they seem to indicate Egyptian rule of some sort in Palestine at the time. The Sesostri^s III scarab comes from Gezer where a statuette of an Egyptian official was also found³⁴. In the North, in the regions of Byblos, for instance, scarabs, statuettes of kings and members of the royal family, and jewellery with names of Pharaohs of the XIIth Dynasty show that there was a very special relationship between Egypt and Byblos. It is perhaps best characterized by the fact that the rulers of Byblos adopt the title h3ty^C (prince) as if they belonged to the Egyptian hierarchy, but at the same time they write their semitic names in cartouches, in the style of kings of Egypt. The Execration Texts are hostile to the people of the hinterland of Byblos, but not to its princes³⁵.

The Second Intermediate Period ("Hyksos") (1786 - 1567 B.C.)

The "Hyksos" period is well represented in the collection. Of the known Hyksos kings there are two scarabs of Sekha^Cenre of the XVth Dynasty from Tell el-Ajjul (1; L.1068) and from Tell el-Fara^Ch (1; L.670). This pharaoh's name occurs frequently on scarabs of the period in Egypt. From Western Asia four are known: in addition to the two in the British Museum there is another from Tell el-Ajjul³⁶ and one bought in Gaza (unpublished) which probably also came from Tell el-Ajjul. The Hyksos king ^CAm of the XVIth Dynasty is less well known in documents. Only ten of his scarabs are known in Egypt, one from Nubia and two from Tell el-Ajjul, viz; the one in the present catalogue (Tell el-Ajjul 2; L.904) and another published by Petrie³⁷. Of special interest is a royal scarab which bears the name of ^CAnat (Gezer 3; 104910). This name may represent a shortening of ^CAnat-Har or Weser-^CAnat, both kings of the XVIth Dynasty, or it may equally well represent another Hyksos pharaoh, ^CAnat.

During the "Hyksos" period many scarabs used hieroglyphs as decoration and in imitation of royal names. Frequently these pseudo-royal inscriptions were arranged in three columns, the central column taking more space than the two lateral ones, having low broad signs, for example, the alphabetical signs for n, r and ^C. This and similar grouping are called ^Cnr groups (examples are Tell el-Fara^Ch 4, Tell el-Ajjul 14, Gezer 5; L.633, L.1071, 104928). At one time it was thought that there existed a king "Anra" (Belonging to Re). Another variation is where the lateral columns have tall narrow signs, for instance, nfr, ntr, and hm. These are called the nfr group. The

34 Gezer II pp. 311-312; fig. 450. For the statuette of an Egyptian princess of the Middle Kingdom at Gezer see J.M.Weinstein, BASOR 213 (1974) pp. 49-57; for the whole question see G.Posener, CAH³ I, Part 2, Cambridge 1971, pp. 532-558; for important new evidence see S.Farag, RdE 32 (1980) pp. 75-82. For a view denying Egyptian rule in Palestine at the time see J.M.Weinstein, BASOR 217 (1975) pp. 1-16.

35 Posener, op.cit., pp. 545-548 (note 34).

36 Petrie, Ancient Gaza V Pl. IX 8.

37 Petrie, op.cit. I Pl. XIV 144.

combinations are meaningless, although pleasing to the eye, and the repertoire of these signs is limited. The individual hieroglyphs employed have nearly always some meaning related to royal epithets such as "beauty", "god", "majesty", "protection", "the Red Crown", etc.

Another group of this period has as a central device a large hieroglyph nbw for "gold" (Tell el-Ajjul 24; L.1019). On top of this and on both sides are hieroglyphs of the nfr type.

An important group on the scarabs show human beings (Tell el-Fara^Ch 1; L.670) and or animals (Tell el-Ajjul 66; L.965) in a style previously unknown in Egyptian art, and which does not appear later. The humans often wear typical Canaanite garments. The animals, individual (Tell el-Ajjul 65; L.901) or fighting (Tell el-Ajjul 71; L.971) are also un-Egyptian, the fighting and galloping group attitudes being an influence from Aegean art. Another important group presents a nude female figure, seen frontally (Tell el-Ajjul 57; L.989). These are obviously connected with a Canaanite goddess, perhaps Astarte, and they sometimes have Hathor-like cow-ears.

Other Hyksos scarabs have spirals (Tell el-Ajjul 84; L.895), concentric circles (Tell el-Ajjul 115; 135598), and rope designs (Tell el-Ajjul 90; 135618); often combined with flowers and nfr signs. The frames of the scarabs can be simple lines, rope designs or spirals. Frequently the central design is emphasized by a frame of two vertical lines. This is often a substitute for cartouches with royal names. Parallel horizontal bars connect the vertical lines to the edge of the scarab; this device is called "Hyksos side"³⁸.

In the present collection "Hyksos" scarabs form the largest single group, which is also true for Palestinian scarabs as a whole. The reason lies in the close contact between Palestine and Egypt at this period, but the problem is what kind of contact this was. Various views exist on this; the "imperialist" view maintains that Egypt ruled a large area extending to Crete, Anatolia, and Mesopotamia. This is based on the fact that inscribed material of one of the great Hyksos kings, Khyan, has been found in all these areas, and in southern Egypt at Gebelein. In Palestine there is a scarab from Gezer and a sealing from Tell Zaphit³⁹. Another view is that the centre of power at the time was Palestine and that Egypt was ruled from there⁴⁰. A third possibility is that Egypt and Palestine were independent but with close cultural and commercial relations. The kings of the XVth and XVIth Dynasties have their origins in Western Asia, and some of their names are semitic.

"Hyksos" scarabs occur all over Palestine, from the southern sites excavated by Petrie (Tell el-Ajjul, Tell el-Fara^Ch), etc. to Megiddo, Hazor, and Dan. It seems possible that some of these scarabs can contribute towards the solution of the problem regarding relations between Egypt and Palestine at the time. Of the 39 royal Hyksos scarabs found in Palestine only three do not come from the south. Twenty scarabs of Egyptian officials

38 Petrie, Buttons p. 13.

39 R.Giveon, JEA 51 (1965) pp. 204ff.

40 B.Mazar, IEJ 18 (1968) pp. 65-97.

were found in Middle Bronze II B-C context, i.e. the "Hyksos" Period; again mainly in the south. These two groups of scarabs taken together, suggest a possibility of rule and administration, especially in the southern area.⁴¹ If we have correctly understood the phenomenon then this was a continuation of Egyptian rule over Palestine which began during the XIIth Dynasty. This contact between the two countries was very fruitful for both, though it was not a contact between equals. It preserved its character even after the downfall of the Hyksos dynasties in Egypt; and the pattern of Egyptian rule over Palestine continued until the second half of the XVIIIth Dynasty.

XVIIth - XVIIIth Dynasties

Scarabs of the XVIIth Dynasty are extremely rare in Western Asia. The "Hyksos" were in control of northern Egypt and of, at least, part of Palestine. The XVIIth Dynasty concentrated its power in the south of Egypt, with Thebes as its capital. From the inscriptions of the Pharaoh Kamosis we know that these were times of peaceful relations between the Hyksos and the rulers of the XVIIth Dynasty in the south. Scarabs (Gezer 40, 41; 105133, 104914) from Gezer are of Nub-Kheper-re^C, Antef V of the XVIIth Dynasty, and from the early XVIIIth Dynasty there are two scarabs of Amenophis I in the collection (Tell el-Fara^Ch 82; Gezer 42; L.790, 104934). Scarabs of this king are also extremely rare in Palestine.

The king most frequently represented in the collection is Thutmosis III (Tell el-Ajjul 116, L.976); probably due to his many campaigns in Western Asia and the firm administrative hold he had on the country as a result of his victories - of which the Battle of Megiddo is the most famous. His prestige in Egypt was such that scarabs in his name were produced for hundreds of years afterwards.

We know of several campaigns of Amenophis II in Western Asia, primarily aimed at Mitanni and its Palestinian allies. This king's name appears on two scarabs in the collection (Gezer 45, 46; 104916, 104912).

Thutmosis IV is named on two scarabs from Gezer (47, 48; 104909, 104905) and the Palestine Archaeological Museum in Jerusalem also has one from this site⁴². This may not be a coincidence as Thutmosis boasts of prisoners he took in this city.

There are many scarabs of Amenophis III in the collection. A plaque (Gezer 50; 104913), has the name of the king on one side and the name of his wife Tiy on the other; a scarab (Gezer 51; 104908) has the inscription "The wife of the King, Tiy". Both come from Gezer; Gezer 51 is closely comparable with a broken scarab found in Jafo, with a skull of a lion⁴³. Another scarab from Tell el-Ajjul⁴⁴ has both names. A specimen of

41 R.Giveon, *Chronique d'Egypte* 49 (1974) pp. 222-233.

42 A.Rowe, *Cat.* p. 127 No. 536. R.Giveon, *JNES* 28 (1969) pp. 54ff.

43 J.Kaplan, *Museum Haaretz, Bulletin* 14 (1973) p. 10 where the scarab is mentioned but the name of the Queen is omitted.

44 A.Rowe, *Cat.* p. 130 No. 540.

the "Marriage Scarab" , commemorating the marriage of the king with Tiy, was discovered at Beth Shemesh⁴⁵, and another fragmentary copy at Gezer⁴⁶. There is no scarab of any king of the XVIIIth Dynasty later than Amenophis III in the collection. This is no surprise; the only king thus represented in Palestine proper was Tutankhamun. A vase fragment from Ugarit of the period commemorates the marriage of an Egyptian princess to a local prince.

XIXth - XXth Dynasties

The collection has a number of scarabs of Ramses II (Tell el-Fara^Ch 19, 20, 79; Gezer 52; L.640, L.630, L.618, 105139), generally frequent in Western Asia. Even after the battle of Kadesh Egypt continued to preserve its sphere of influence in Palestine. Of the other kings of the XIXth Dynasty only two are represented in Palestine by scarabs; a few scarabs of Sethos I (all unpublished) the father of Ramses II, and a few of Sethos II, of which the collection has one (Tell el-Fara^Ch 21; L.643). Ramses III is represented here by three items (Tell el-Fara^Ch 22, 23, 85; L.626, L.663, L.651). He was the last pharaoh to have effective control over large parts of Palestine. Scarabs of the later kings of the XXth Dynasty are extremely rare, though there is evidence of Egyptian presence in the temple of Hathor at Timna in Sinai down until the reign of Ramses V⁴⁷. The statue base of Ramses VI from Megiddo has also to be taken into account as evidence of Egyptian connections of some sort at the time⁴⁸.

New Kingdom Scarabs - General Considerations

The scarabs of the XVIIIth - XXth Dynasties show a great deal of variety in their motifs. During the preceding "Hyksos" Period only a "foreign" type of scarab showed human beings or animals, singly or in scenes. This type of representation now becomes frequent; the style of the scarabs is now very near the Egyptian style of painting and sculpture as found in tombs and temples and in the decorations or implements. Gods are represented with their emblems (Tell el-Fara^Ch 52; Tell el-Ajjul 126; L.637, L.1031); singly (Tell el-Fara^Ch 27, 29; L.644, L.623) or in groups, mainly triads (Tell el-Fara^Ch 26; No provenance 10; L.645, 22443). They may be represented by animals (Amrit 40, 41; 48241, 48142) or their symbols; many scarabs just have the name of the god, the most frequent being Amun (Tell el-Fara^Ch 46; L.676); Re with the uraeus (Tell el-Fara^Ch 44; L.656) or the uraeus only, representing Re (Tell el-Fara^Ch 53, 71; L.635, L.650), Horus, as a falcon (Tell el-Fara^Ch 42, 43; L.636, L.628); Ptah (Tell el-Fara^Ch 29; L.623); the sphinx is also very well represented in the collection (Tell el-Fara^Ch 34; L.668); it is mainly identified with Amun. Occasionally male Canaanite gods such as Ba^Cal and Resheph are shown. The goddess Astarte is seen nude during the "Hyksos"

45 A.Rowe, Cat. pp. 128f No. 538.

46 A.Rowe, Cat. pp. 129f No. 539.

47 B.Rothenberg, Timna, London 1972, pp. 163.166.

48 G.Loud, Megiddo II, Chicago 1948, pp. 135-136 figs. 374-375.

Period but she wears a garment reaching down to her ankles when she appears on a cylinder seal of the XIXth Dynasty⁴⁹.

The king is shown in his chariot, or killing his enemies using a mace, the traditional prehistoric weapon which is often in these ceremonial scenes, or a khepesh, the harpé (Tell el-Fara^Ch 32; L.641), a type of sword which came from Western Asia and became, in XVIIIth Dynasty Egypt, the sword of kings. The king may be symbolically shown as a lion trampling down his enemies (Tell el-Fara^Ch 33; L.671); sometimes he fights from a chariot, which also appears in hunting scenes.

The Late Period

The following kings of the Late Period are represented in the collection: Sheshonk IV of the XXIIIth Dynasty (No provenance 20; 132519); Shabaka (XXVth Dynasty; No provenance 31; 64007) and Psammetichus I (XXVIth Dynasty; Carchemish 3; 116187). The scarabs of the Late Period in the collection come mainly from Syria and Mesopotamia, rarely from Palestine; this distribution is probably due to the lively trade of the Phoenicians with Egypt rather than any deep cultural or political penetration. A group represented separately are the scarabs from Tharros. The bulk of this material is doubtlessly also connected with Phoenician trade with Sardinia, attested by great many finds on the island. However, there is a small group of scarabs with Egyptian personal names, and these may be the result of more direct contact, mainly commercial, between Egypt and Sardinia at the time. The motifs on Late Period scarabs resemble to a great extent motifs of the New Kingdom repertoire. Hieroglyphs (names of gods, mottoes etc.) and human-shaped gods are preferred. Important new subjects are Horus the child (Amrit 46; 48141), Isis suckling Horus (Var. Sites 7; 103256) and Horus the younger squatting on a lotus flower (Amrit 33, 34, 35; 48227, 48160, 48218).

49 A.Rowe, Cat. No. S. 58 and Title-page.

C A T A L O G U E

In the cases the photographic illustration is of an impression made in the British Museum and not of the original it is marked by an asterisk.

T E L L E L - F A R A^CH

TOMB 934: HYKSOS PERIOD

1. L.670. 16 x 12 x 7 mm.

A royal name in a geometrically decorated frame: n_{tr} nfr sh^C n-r^C, "Good God, Sekha^Cenre". (XVth Dynasty). Cf. von Beckerath, 2. Zw. p. 269. Further literature there. von Beckerath considers the possibility of identifying this king with Shalik, Salitis of the documents. An unpublished scarab of this king, with the same inscription and very similar decoration was bought in Gaza, probably from Tell el-Ajjul.

Cf. AG V Pl. IX 8. L.1068 (Tell el-Ajjul). Matouk I p. 208, 182-189. Skarabäen, Basel p. 224 No. 168 and 169.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 107.

2. L.662. 17 x 13 x 8 mm.

Continuous spiral border, hieroglyphs in the centre, of which h^C and n can be recognised. Damaged.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 155.

3. L.631. 18 x 15 x 8 mm.

An arrangement of ^Cnr signs, a Red Crown to one side and below.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 151.

4. L.633. 15 x 11 x 7 mm.

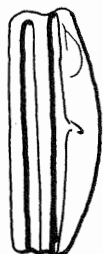
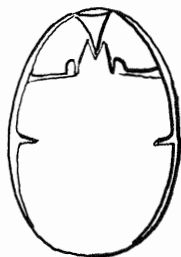
Divided into three parts, the central one resembling a cartouche. Most of the hieroglyphs are of the ^Cnr type; also recognisable is a hm (majesty) sign.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 148.

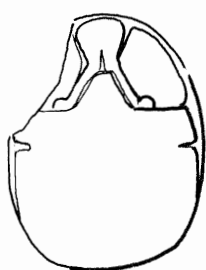
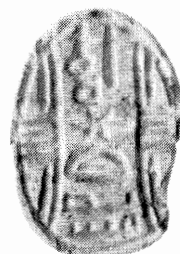
5. L.632. 15 x 11 x 7 mm.

Signs of the ^Cnr type and r^C mn. Above pth, and below, an obelisk.

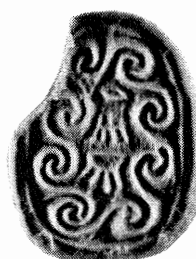
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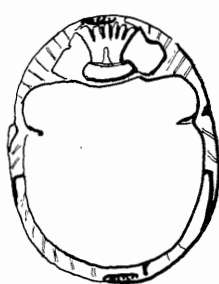
L. 670



L. 667



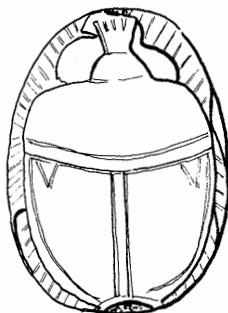
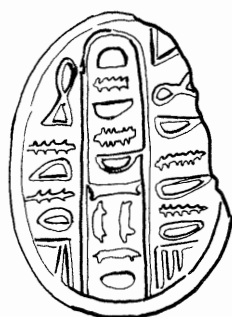
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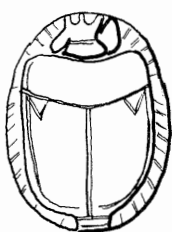
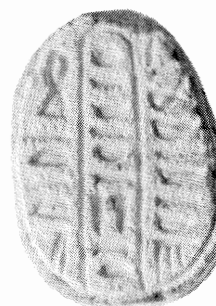
L. 631



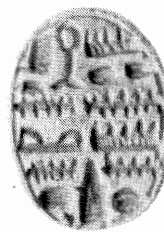
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L. 633



L. 632



6. L.625. 20 x 14 x 8 mm.

Arrangement of hieroglyphs. The upper part is divided by two short vertical lines. The letters k3, nb, n, r^C, hpr are in the middle register, and the letters r, ^Cnh, nb, k3, r are on either side.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 156.

7. L.665. 19 x 14 x 7 mm.

In two registers divided by a line of a series of inverted t signs. Upper register: a hpr and two ntr signs. Lower register: two nfr signs in the centre and an ^Cnh sign at either side.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 153.

8. L.639. 20 x 14 x 9 mm.

Within a rope border, a scarab flanked by two confronted uraei.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. VII 36601. Petrie, Koptos Pl. XXV 82. Rowe, Cat. Pl. VI 160 (but not to be taken as a royal name). Jericho II fig. 302,17.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 179.

9. L.627. 15 x 11 x 7 mm.

A scarab, flanked by two opposed uraei emerging from prothorax and elytra.

Summary style.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 175.

10. L.654. 20 x 14 x 8 mm.

Eight concentric circles connected to a central circle by bars.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. XIII 37213.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LIII 202.

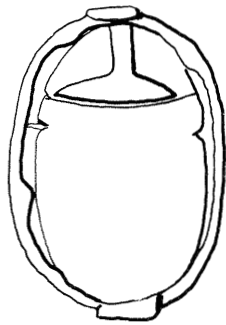
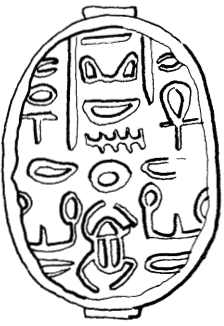
TOMB 934: NEW KINGDOM

11. L.621. 17 x 12 x 6 mm

A cartouche containing the prenomen of Thutmosis III, mn-hpr-r^C, within a frame of continuous elongated scrolls. See Jaeger, Menkhéperrê p. 98 § 438.

Cf. Newberry, Scarabs Pl. XXVIII 16. Matouk I p. 209, 254.

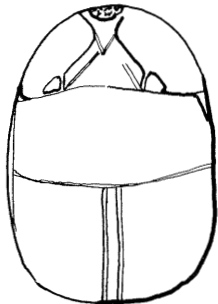
Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 109.



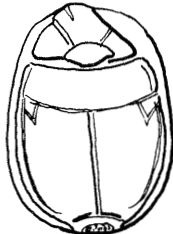
L. 625



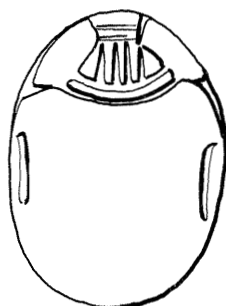
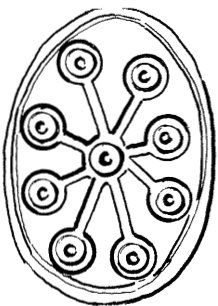
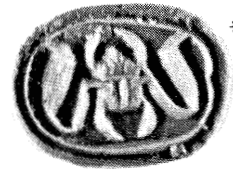
L. 665



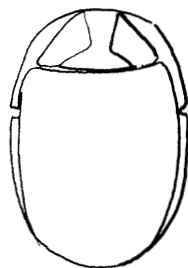
L. 639



L. 627



L. 654



L. 621



12. L.664. 14 x 11 x 6 mm.

A lion devouring an Asiatic. Above, a beetle and sun disk. Behind the lion a cartouche with the prenomen of Thutmosis III, mn-hpr-r^C.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 112.

13. L.673. 12 x 9 x 5 mm.

In the centre, a cartouche with the prenomen of Thutmosis III, mn-hpr-r^C. On one side a upright uraeus, on the other, a group of damaged hieroglyphs, probably ntr nfr nb t3wy, "Good god, Lord of the Two countries." Damaged.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 113.

14. L.694. 16 x 12 x 7 mm.

The prenomen of Thutmosis III, mn-hpr-r^C, within a cartouche standing on a poorly made nbw sign. From the bottom of the cartouche spring two opposed uraei, sun disks on their heads. A larger sun disk crowns the cartouche.

Cf. Matouk I p.211, 383. See Jaeger, Menkhéperrê p. 100 § 447.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 110.

15. L.674. 21 x 17 x 10 mm.

Divided in two registers by a horizontal line. Below, the cartouche of Thutmosis III with his prenomen, mn-hpr-r^C. On one side a heron, which stands for Bnw or B^Ch - bird. On the other side Hapy, the Nile god, in adoration. Above are two baboons adoring a central obelisk; small disks appear above their heads, larger ones in front of the lower part of their bodies.

Cf. Desroches/ Noblecourt, ASAE 50 (1950) p. 265 fig. 8 and see pp. 157-167 on the interpretation of the whole. See Jaeger, Menkhéperrê p. 77 § 320. Cf. Skarabäen, Basel pp. 174-175.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 108.

16. L.692. 17 x 12 x 7 mm.

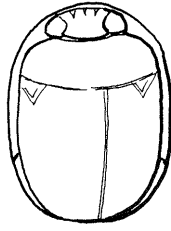
The prenomen of Amenophis III, nb-m3^Ct-r^C. Damaged.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 116.

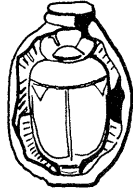
17. L.661. 17 x 12 x 8 mm.

On one side a cartouche with the prenomen of Amenophis III, nb-m3^Ct-r^C. Next to it Imn-r^C (Amun-Re) in badly made hieroglyphs. This is a re-issue and should be dated to the latest occupation of the tomb, that is the XXth Dynasty.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 115.



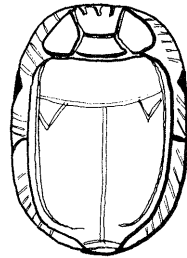
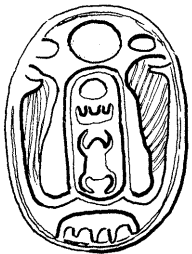
L.664



L.673



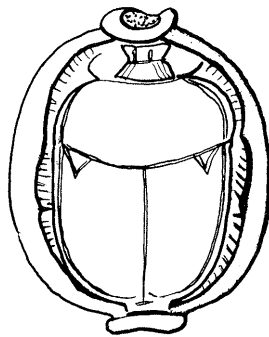
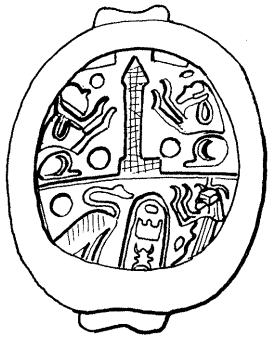
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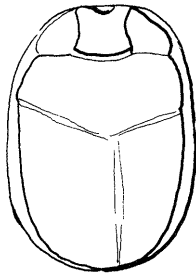
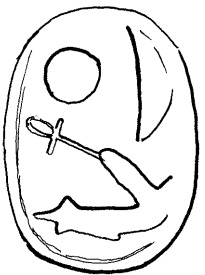
L.694



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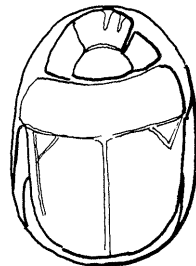
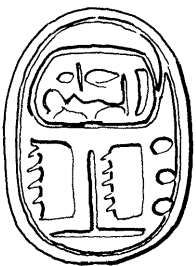
L.674



L.692



*



L.661



18. L.629. 15 x 11 x 8 mm.

A seated god in human form, the hieroglyph wsr (strong) before him, nb in exergue.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 132.

19. L.640. 20 x 15 x 9 mm.

The prenomen of Ramses II, wsr-m3^Ct-r^C, stp-n-r^C.

Cf. Matouk I p. 217,619.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 118.

20. L.630. 23 x 15 x 9 mm.

The cartouche contains the prenomen of Ramses II, wsr-m3^Ct-r^C, stp-n-r^C. Below the cartouche, nb t3wy, "Lord of the Two countries." To the right, ntr nfr (good god). To the left Amon extends the w3s-sceptre to the king who stands before him, grasping it with one hand, the other raised in adoration. The king wears a long pleated robe and the blue crown. In this scene he is taller than the god, perhaps because he is depicted on the broadest part of the scarab.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 121.

21. L.643. 21 x 16 x 9 mm.

A form of the name of Sethi II, Sth-mry-n-Pth, stp-n-r^C. (See for instance Gauthier LR III p. 135). A large vase fragment of this king was also found at Tell el-Fara (BP II Pl. LXI 1; Pl. LXIV 74). Another example from Palestine, baboon-backed, is in the Dayan collection (unpublished). A scarab of the king was found on the surface of Tell Taanakh. For the monograph scarab of the king in Tel Maśoś see Giv'eon/ Kempinski, The scarabs, V.Fritz/ A.Kempinski, Ergebnisse der Ausgrabung auf der Hirbet el-Msās (Tel Maśoś) I, Wiesbaden 1983, pp. 102-107.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 130.

22. L.626. 18 x 12 x 8 mm.

The prenomen of Ramses III in very careless writing: r^C-mss-hq3 Iwnw. The sign hq3 is followed by its phonetic complement q. Over all, three small vertical lines (which also appear on L.624 below) which may belong to the sun disk.

Cf. Petrie, Scarabs Pl. XLV 21.

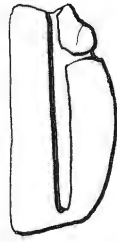
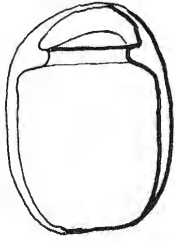
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23. L.663. 19 x 13 x 8 mm.

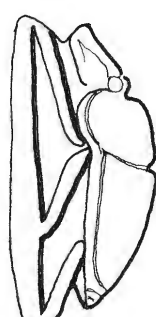
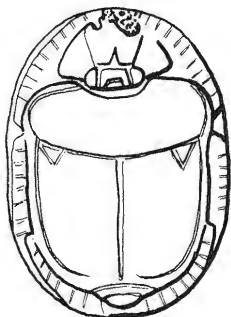
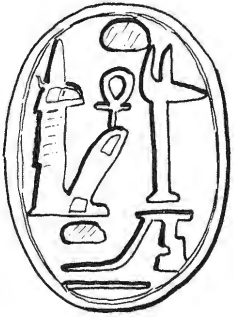
The prenomen of Ramses III, wsr-m3^Ct-r^C-mri-imm. Very crude hieroglyphs.

Cf. Matouk I p. 219,724.

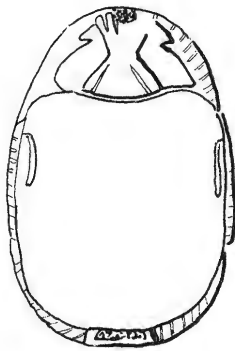
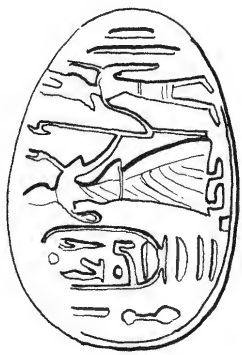
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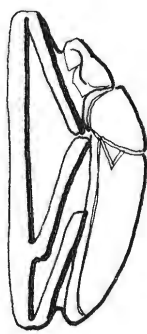
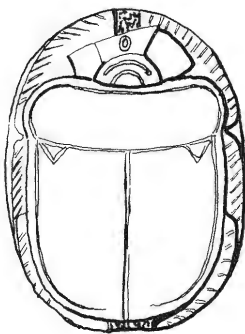
L.629



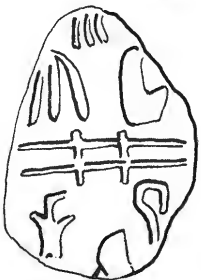
L.640



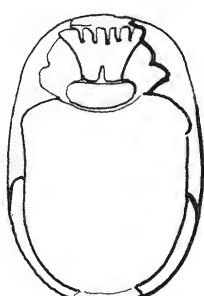
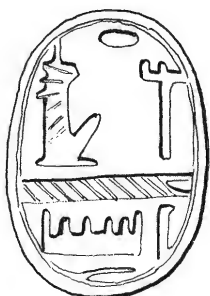
L.630



L.643



L.626



24. L.624. 21 x 14 x 4 mm.

A plaque, inscribed on both sides both surfaces much damaged. What can be seen is the name of Ramses III.

Cf. Skarabäen, Basel p.275 No. 420.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 127.

25. L.667. 19 x 15 x 9 mm.

Two falcon-headed gods with two disks above clasp the hands of Amon who wears a double feather crown from which hangs a short streamer; above each disk a falcon. The style, of the XIXth Dynasty, is nearing the matchstick technique.

Cf. Skarabäen, Basel p. 320 No. 655. See our 22443 (provenance unknown).

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 138.

26. L.645. 24 x 16 x 11 mm.

Scene within a cartouche. A king, in a short robe, wears the double crown with uraeus. He clasps the hand of a bearded Amon who faces him, similarly dressed, but wearing in addition the double feather. Behind him, also clasping the hand of the king, is a falcon-headed god, a sun disk above his head. A disk also appears between the heads of Amon and the king, a sun disk from which two opposed uraei emerge is above the triad, and the signs mri (beloved) and nb (Lord) beneath. Damaged.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 137.

27. L.644. 18 x 13 x 7 mm.

A falcon-headed god with sun disk above holds a uraeus with sun disk in either hand. There are three lines under each uraeus, perhaps a degenerate form of nb t3wy, "Lord of the Two Countries". The god stands on two similar lines. XIXth Dynasty.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 163.

28. L.678. 20 x 15 x 8 mm. Scaraboid.

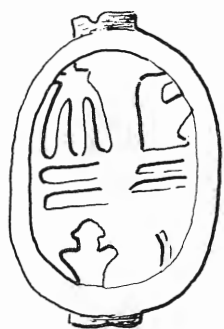
A falcon-headed god with sun disk above holds a large uraeus. Back: Imn-r^C (Amon-Re) within a rope border. Rough work. XIXth Dynasty.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 164.

29. L.623. 16 x 11 x 6 mm.

Ptah, holding the w3s-sceptre. In front of him a branch-like object. Summary style. XIXth Dynasty. Cf. Matouk I p. 378, 244B.

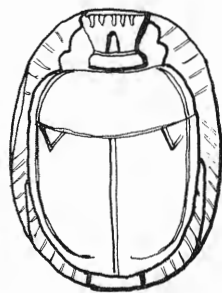
Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 167.



L. 624



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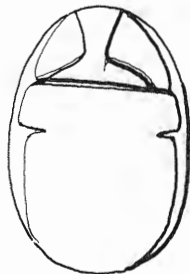
L. 667



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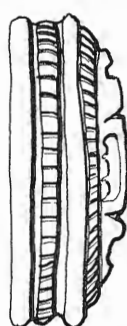
L. 645



L. 644



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L. 678



L. 623



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30. L.634. 19 x 14 x 9 mm.

The king wearing a long robe stands with both arms raised in adoration before Ptah, a uraeus emerging from his forehead. Ptah holds the w3s sceptre. XIXth Dynasty style. Cf. Matouk I p. 378, 262 (and p.70).
Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 135.

31. L.669. 18 x 13 x 9 mm.

Thoth in form of a baboon with the moon disk on his head sitting on a shrine. Above is his epithet, nb hmnw, "Lord of Hermopolis". The king kneels before the god, both arms raised, wearing a long, close-fitting robe; on his head is a high cylindrical crown with a streamer reaching down his back. XIXth Dynasty.
Cf. Newberry, Scarabs Pl. XLI 12. Matouk I p. 211, 353 (with mn-hpr-r^C instead of nb hmnw). On the type see: Hari, Aegyptus LVII (1977) pp. 3-10.
Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 134.

32. L.641. 20 x 14 x 8 mm.

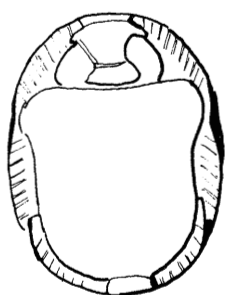
Pharaoh smiting an enemy who is kneeling in front of him, both arms raised in supplication. The king is clad in a short dress and wears the blue crown adorned with a uraeus. He swings a harpé (khepesh) over his head. He holds his enemy by the hair, grasping at the same time a hoe-like weapon. Behind the king, two hieroglyphs: s3^Cnh (Protection, life). The motif is taken from objects like the stela in Petrie, Memphis I Pl. VIII (Thutmosis IV) which has the same details.
Cf. Matouk I p. 402, 1982 with some differences.
Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 136.

33. L.671. 21 x 15 x 9 mm.

A lion attacking a man with another lion. Above them a nfr sign. The lion, in both cases, represents the victorious king. XIXth Dynasty style.
Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 169.

34. L.668. 19 x 14 x 8 mm.

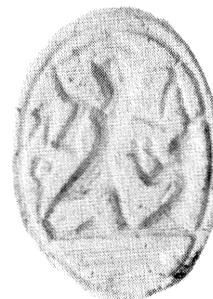
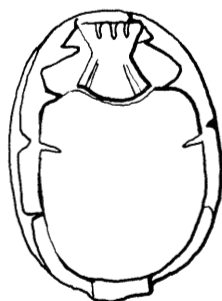
Human-headed bearded sphinx couchant wearing the double crown with uraeus. In front of him is the seated figure of the goddess Maat. Behind, the wings, part of the head and body of an uraeus, with a sun disk between its wings. XIXth Dynasty. Summary style.
Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. IX 36324 (with a different crown). Skarabäen, Basel p. 322 No. 615; p. 399 No. MV 25.
Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 141.



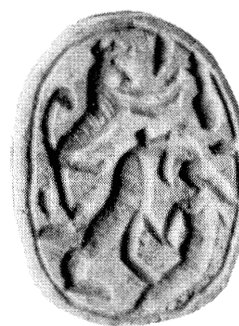
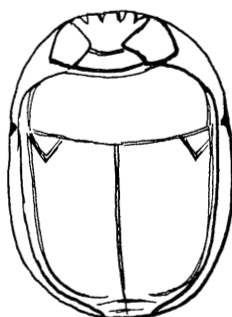
L.634



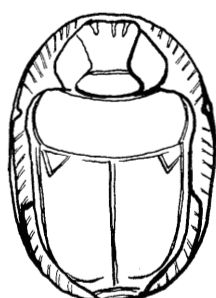
L.669



L.641



L.671



L.668

35. L.677. 22 x 16 x 10 mm.

Bearded sphinx couchant wearing the double crown with uraeus. The seated figure of Maat is in front, the vulture goddess Nekhbet with outstretched wings between which is the sun disk is behind him. XIXth Dynasty. Fairly careful work.

Cf. Skarabäen, Basel p. 322 No. 615; p. 398 No. MV 15.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 142.

36. L.646. 22 x 17 x 10 mm.

Amon as a ram couchant wearing the typical high feather crown (Atef), with an uraeus with a sun disk on its head emerging from it. In front of him is the seated figure of the goddess Maat; behind, a winged uraeus, a sun disk over its wings. In the exergue is a winged scarab with four legs. XIXth Dynasty.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 143.

37. L.642. 21 x 16 x 10 mm.

Amon as a ram couchant wearing the Atef crown; a seated, falcon-headed Re with sun disk above before him and a winged uraeus behind. XIXth Dynasty.

Cf. Skarabäen, Basel p. 322 No. 615; p. 399 No. MV 25.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 144.

38. L.638. 19 x 15 x 9 mm.

Amon as a couchant ram wearing the Atef crown, a seated figure of Re in front, a winged uraeus behind. XIXth Dynasty.

Cf. Skarabäen, Basel p. 322 No. 615; p. 399 No. 25.

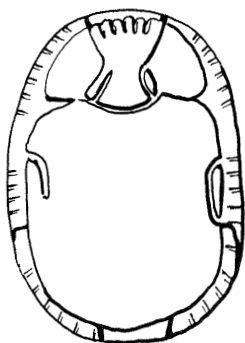
Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 147.

39. L.689. 20 x 15 x 9 mm.

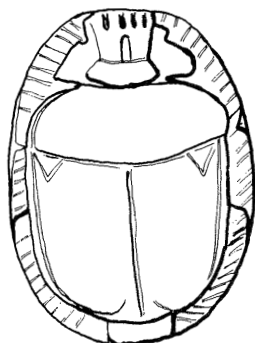
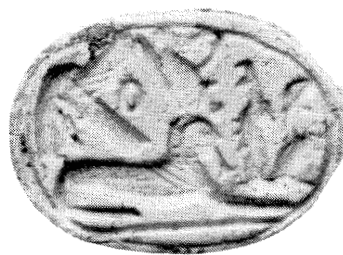
Amon as a ram couchant wearing the Atef crown, a seated figure of Re in front, a winged uraeus behind; between the wings of the uraeus is a sun disk. XIXth Dynasty.

Cf. Skarabäen, Basel p. 322 No. 615; p. 399 No. MV 25.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 146.



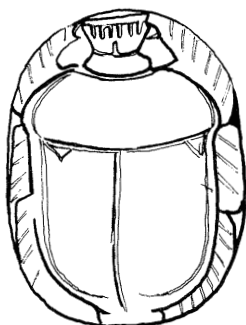
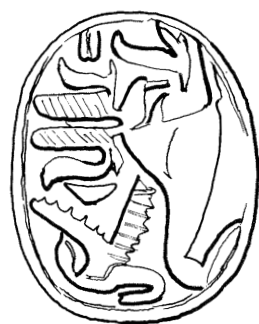
L. 677



L. 646



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L. 642



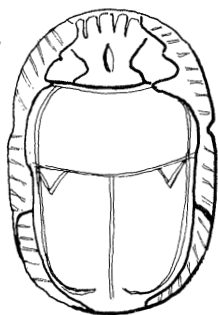
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L. 638



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L. 689



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40. L. 675. 20 x 14 x 9 mm.

Head of Amon as a ram with the horns of *ovis longipes palaeoaegyptiacus* and wearing the Atef crown. He faces a nfr sign. There are three horizontal lines under the head. XIXth Dynasty.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 192.

41. L.652. 20 x 14 x 8 mm

Head of Amon as a ram with the long horn of L.675 above and an Atef crown.

XIXth Dynasty.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LIII 193.

42. L.636. 15 x 11 x 7 mm.

A Horus falcon wearing the double crown, with a winged uraeus behind; between the wings, a sun disk.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 172.

43. L.628. 17 x 12 x 8 mm.

A Horus falcon stands on a uraeus. Behind it the hieroglyph mr (beloved).

Cf. R.Charles, Bulletin de Correspondence Hellénique LXXXVII (1963) pp. 297-299, where a similar grouping is understood as cryptography for Amon. Gezer II Pl. CCVIII 20.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 177.

44. L.656. 16 x 12 x 8 mm.

Three uraei, upright, a sun disk on top. Below, a bar which may stand for nb. From the end of the New Kingdom.

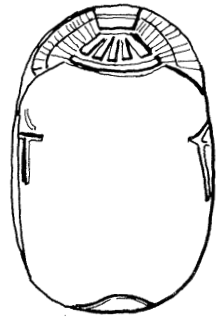
Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. XV 36659.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LIII 205.

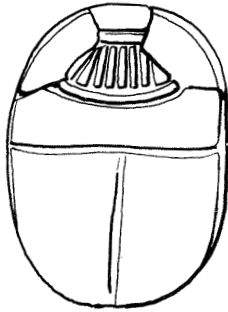
45. L.666. 16 x 12 x 7 mm.

A prancing horse, summarily depicted standing on two horizontal lines. Above, the hieroglyph ^C and a mark which may be plumes on the headdress of the horse. See for similar headdress and inscription ^Cn 104919 from Gezer.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 170.



L. 675



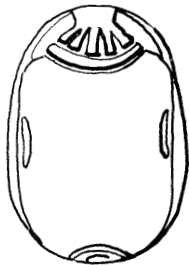
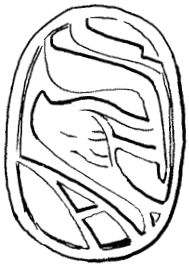
L. 652



L. 636



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L. 628



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L. 656



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L. 666



46. L.676. 20 x 14 x 8 mm

Within a rope border Imn-r^C (Amon-Re) with flanking striated nb signs. From the end of the New Kingdom; a late scarab within the tomb group.



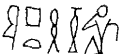
Bibl.: BP II Pl. LIII 189.

47. L.653. 18 x 12 x 8 mm.

Imn-r^C (Amon-Re) in very rough lettering. Above, an inverted nb sign, striated.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LIII 188.

48. L.655. 14 x 11 x 6 mm.

The name of Ptah, preceded by the hieroglyph i, which may stand for the invocation "O". Nb signs below and (inverted) above. The group, even if the initial sign is sometimes written as  and not  "O" is still an invocation as can be seen in the example in A.Grenfell, RT XXX (1908) Pl. III 124  "O, Ptah, be praised".

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LIII 198.

49. L.659. 16 x 11 x 6 mm.

The Name of Ptah with two flanking i signs. The first may be the invocation "O", the second a variant of m3^Ct.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LIII 197.

50. L.660. 15 x 11 x 7 mm.

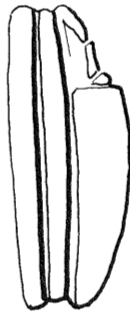
Inscription, one of the "Memphite phrases" when ful and undamaged mdw(t) nb(t) nfr(t) dd Pth hr(s) m wsr. See Drioton, Kêmi 14 (1957) pp. 5-14, esp. pp. 9-11. Cf. BP II Pl. L 40. Rowe, Cat. Pl. XX 772 (Tell el-Ajjul). Two other specimens unpublished, are in the Dayan collection, found south of Gaza. Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. VI 36452. Skarabäen, Basel p. 332-333 No. 716 and 717.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LIII 216.

51. L.658. 15 x 12 x 7 mm.

Group of hieroglyphs: in a vertical column, htp-n-wd3t-n; Next to this but much larger, nfr. Nfr-htp is a personal name (Ranke, PN I 198,14), "Beautiful is the favour of the eye of the Sun God" would be an unusual extension and would not account for the final n.

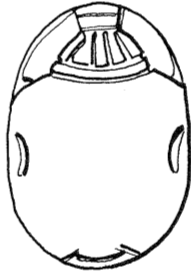
Bibl.: BP II Pl. LIII 214.



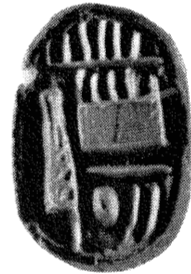
L. 676



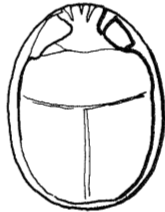
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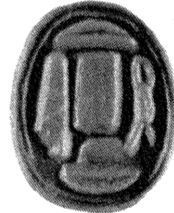
L. 653



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L. 655



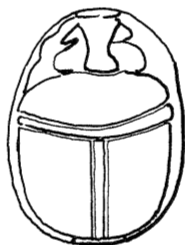
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L. 659



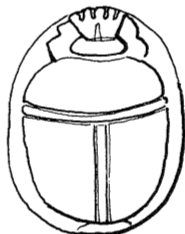
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L. 660



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L. 658



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52. L.637. 17 x 12 x 8 mm.

The dd, symbol of stability, flanked by two red crowns.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 150.

53. L.635. 17 x 13 x 8 mm.

A uraeus in a double border, the outer border similar to a cogwheel. Careless work. This must be one of the latest pieces of the tomb group. XXth Dynasty.

Cf. Petrie, Buttons Pl. XVIII 1411.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 180.

TOMB 934: LATE PERIOD

54. L.622. 16 x 11 x 7 mm.

A quadruped with tail erect; over its back some indistinct signs, nb and an upright sign. Another upright sign in front of the animal. Very crude style. Damaged.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LII 171.

TOMB 922: HYKSOS PERIOD

55. L.607. 14 x 9 x 6 mm.

Arrangement of hieroglyphs: h^c , n, nb, c .

Cf. Jericho II figs. 296,10; 298,12.

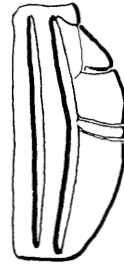
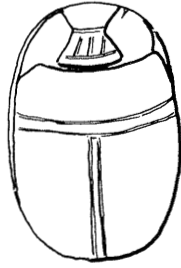
Bibl.: BP II Pl. L 64.

56. L.684. 18 x 12 x 5 mm.

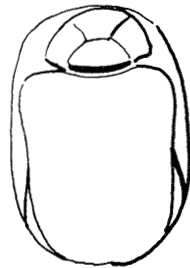
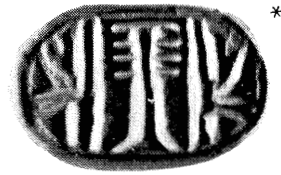
Eight concentric circles, six of them connected to a central circle by bars. Two lateral circles are not connected to any others. The general arrangement of eight concentric circles resembles L.654 from Tomb 934 at the same site.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. XIII 37213. Jericho II figs. 283,14; 299,1.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. L 63.



L. 637



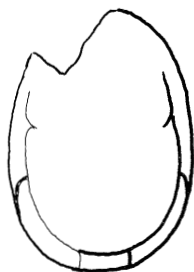
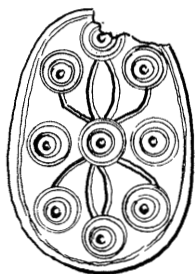
L. 635



L. 622



L. 607



L. 684



TOMB 922: NEW KINGDOM

57. L.610. 11 x 8 x 5 mm.

In the centre, a cartouche with the prenomen of Thutmosis III, mn-hpr-r^c. At one side, ntr nfr nb t3wy, "Good god, Lord of the Two Countries". On the other side, ptpt h3s t nb(t), "trampling down every foreign country". Damaged. May be a re-issue.

Cf. Hall, Cat. p. 67, 656-662. See also Jaeger, Menkhéperrê p. 49 § 140.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. L 71.

58. L.683. 19 x 14 x 8 mm.

Hieroglyphs, in three horizontal registers. In the middle register is mn-hpr-r^c, the prenomen of Thutmosis III, with a nfr sign ("Thutmosis III is good"). In the lower register a ph sign for Ptah can be seen. The remainder of the hieroglyphs are unclear. This scarab seems to be a XIXth Dynasty re-issue. For this type, its variations and degeneration see Jaeger, Menkhéperrê pp. 70-72 §§ 290-294.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. L 62.

59. L.680. 18 x 14 x 8 mm.

A falcon-headed god with sun disk above his head, holding a large uraeus in one hand. Below: nb t3wy (Lord of the Two Countries). Beside the uraeus is a tall, narrow sign which looks like ti but may be a narrow nb sign standing on its side.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. L 61.

60. L.611. 17 x 13 x 7 mm.

A human-headed bearded sphinx couchant, wearing the double crown. Before it is a seated god. Behind, a winged uraeus. Damaged. Steatite in gold mount; remains of dark green glaze.

Cf. Skarabäen, Basel p. 322 No. 615; p. 399 No. MV 25.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. L 55.

61. L.687. 18 x 14 x 9 mm.

A human-headed sphinx wearing the double crown, a uraeus on his forehead. A seated figure of the goddess Maat is before him, a winged uraeus behind, with a sun disk over its head. XIXth Dynasty style as is the following and similar group of scarabs from Tomb 934.

Cf. Skarabäen, Basel p. 322 No. 615; p. 399 No. MV 25.

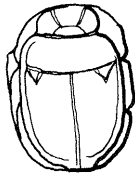
Bibl.: BP II Pl. L 52.

62. L.685. 15 x 12 x 7 mm.

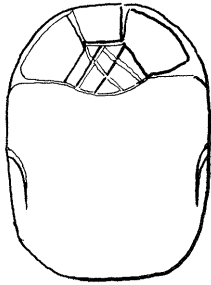
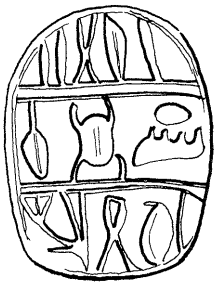
A human-headed bearded sphinx couchant wearing the double crown. Before it is a seated god, a sun disk on its head - Re. Behind, a winged uraeus.

Cf. Skarabäen, Basel p. 322 No. 615; p. 399 No. MV 25.

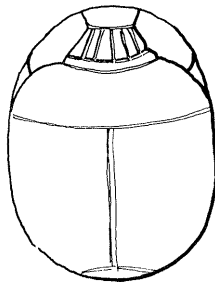
Bibl.: BP II Pl. L 54.



L. 610



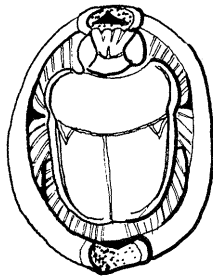
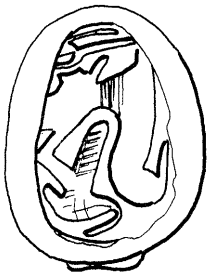
L. 683



L. 680



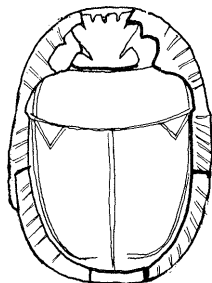
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L. 611



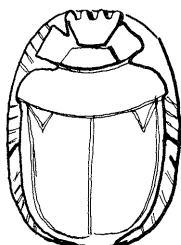
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L. 687



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L. 685



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63. L.682. 19 x 14 x 9 mm.

A couchant ram wearing an Atef crown. The ram has horns of the type of ovis platyra aegyptiaca, typical for representations of Amon. Before it sits a falcon-headed god. Behind is a winged uraeus, a sun disk between its wings.

Cf. Skarabäen, Basel p. 322 No. 615; p. 399 No. MV 25.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. L 53.

64. L.681. 16 x 13 x 7 mm.

Five uraei, all crowned by sun disks.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. XV 36853.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. L 69.

65. L.612. 10 x 7 x 5 mm.

Imn-r^C nb, "Amon-Re the Lord".

Bibl.: BP II Pl. L 70.

66. L.688. 19 x 14 x 8 mm.

This resembles these scarabs of the Second Intermediate Period with nbw signs as centrepieces. The style, however, is of the New Kingdom. In the lower centre is the dd (stability) flanked by nfr signs. Above this group is a badly made nbw (gold), a large ^Cnh at either end.

Cf. Petrie, Historical Scarabs Pl. XXIII 628.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. L 68.

TOMB 922: LATE PERIOD

67. L.686. 19 x 14 x 9 mm.

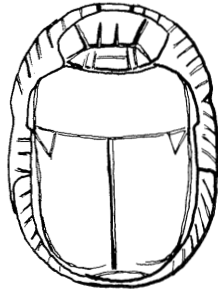
Surface pitted and worn. Possibly the design was a plant on a nb sign.

TOMB 920: NEW KINGDOM

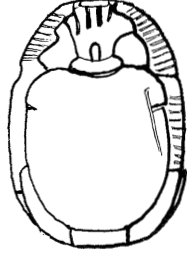
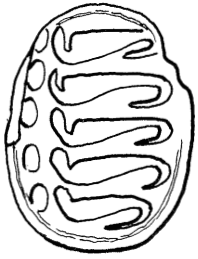
68. L.648. 13 x 10 x 6 mm.

A human figure facing right. Reign of Ramses II.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. L 44.



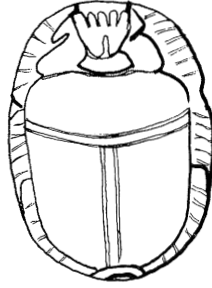
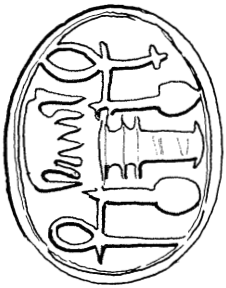
L. 682



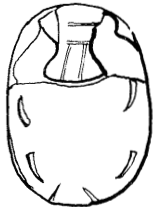
L. 681



L. 612



L. 688



L. 648

69. L.647. 14 x 10 x 7 mm.

A falcon-headed god holds the w3s sceptre. A branch in front of the sceptre. Reign of Ramses II.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. L 43.

70. L.649. 20 x 15 x 9 mm.

A falcon-headed god with a sun disk on his head, holds a large uraeus in one hand. Reign of Ramses II.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. L 42.

71. L.650. 17 x 12 x 8 mm.

A uraeus in the centre. A vertical bar in front of it, both surrounded by a border of 11 concentric circles. Reign of Ramses II.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. L 45.

TOMB 960: NEW KINGDOM

72. L.693. 16 x 13 x 8 mm.

Amon as a ram-headed human wearing the Atef crown holds a w3s sceptre. Before him is a goose, the animal usually associated with him. Before the head of the god: r^C nb, "every day". The god depicted could also be Harsaphes (hri-š-f). His identification in New Kingdom times with Amon would explain the goose.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LV 317.

73. L.604. 15 x 11 x 7 mm.

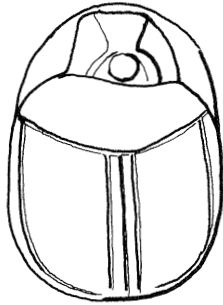
Seth in human form, with wings instead of arms. He wears a typical conical cap, with two short straight horns, a streamer descending from the peak down the back. His robe has two tassels at the hips and three at the lower hem. Beneath one wing stands a small figure of Horus as a falcon with flagellum, above all, a hippopotamus.

Cf. BP I Pl. XXXI 308 for a similar representation of Seth from the same site. For association of Seth with the Hippopotamus see H. de Velde, Seth, God of Confusion, Leiden 1967, p. 59. Cf. Skarabäen, Basel p. 331 No. 707.

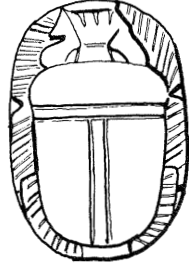
Bibl.: BP II Pl. LV 299.



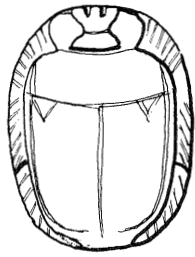
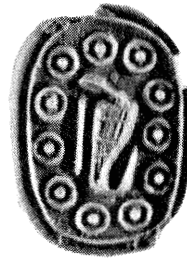
L. 647



L. 649



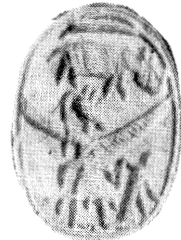
L. 650



L. 693



L. 604



74. L.606. 12 x 9 x 6 mm.

Imn-r^C nb, "Amon-Re, the Lord", in very simple hieroglyphs.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LV 324.

TOMB 562: HYKSOS PERIOD

75. L.799. 17 x 12 x 8 mm.

Within a rope border a beetle with an uraeus on either side. Careless work.

Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. IV 161 (Tell el-Ajjul). Jericho II fig. 300,31.

(Found N. of chamber).

TOMB 562: NEW KINGDOM

76. L.798. 17 x 12 x 8 mm.

A griffin wearing a crude Atef crown, two short upright signs before him. Summary style. Steatite with remains of dark green glaze.

(Found south of chamber).

TOMB 562: LATE PERIOD

77. L.802. 12 x 9 x 7 mm.

Falcon-headed god stands before a large uraeus.

78. L.801. 11 x 8 x 7 mm.

A lion, its tail over its back, the mane protruding from the throat. Summary work.

TOMB 925: NEW KINGDOM

79. L.618. 13 x 9 x 6 mm.

Very crowded arrangement of what was, perhaps intended to be the prenominal of Ramses II, wsr-m^C3t-r^C. There is a bearded sitting god instead of Maat, an empty cartouche(?) and wsr.

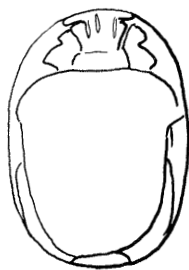
Bibl.: BP II Pl. L 58.



L. 606



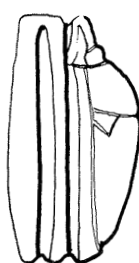
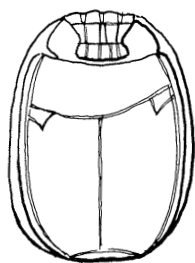
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L. 799



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L. 798



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L. 802



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L. 801



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L. 618



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80. L.619. 10 x 8 x 5 mm.

A wd3t eye, roughly made. Reign of Ramses II.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. L 59.

81. L.620. 9 x 7 x 5 mm.

I-pth-nb, "O, Ptah, the Lord". Reign of Ramses II.

Bibl. BP II Pl. L 60.

VARIOUS ORIGINS: NEW KINGDOM

82. L.790. 13 x 10 x 6 mm.

Inscription: nfr ntr dsr-k3-r^C, "good god" with the prenomen of Amenophis I.

Beneath this is a lion couchant on a nb sign. For lions with the prenomen of this king without cartouche see Hall, Cat. p. 45 esp. No. 418.

(Tomb 838).

83. L.690. 17 x 13 x 8 mm.

A cartouche containing the prenomen of Thutmosis III, mn-hpr-r^C, roughly cut.

Beside it sits a man holding a bow, for mš^C (troop), above him the hieroglyphs nb and ^Cs3 (Lord of many troops).

Petrie, BP II Pl. LIII 220, suggests a reading, "Lord of the scorpion archers". See Jaeger, Menkhéperrê § 127. Cf. Newberry, Timins Pl. VIII 26.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LIII 220. (Tomb 935).

84. L.794. 19 x 11 x 9 mm.

The king in a short kilt, wearing the blue crown, holds an ^Cnh sign in one hand and the hq3 in the other. In front of him an inscription, mn-hpr-(r^C) nb t3wy, the prenomen of Thutmosis III with "Lord of the Two Countries". XIXth Dynasty. This belongs to a series of representations of Thutmosis III, deified, as found in his memorial temple in Gurob (L.Loat, Gurob, London 1905, Pl. XIV for the temple; Pl. XVI 1-3 for adoration of the statue of the king in the same attitude and dress). Composition with remains of greenish-yellow glaze. Two fragments of a copper ring are preserved.

Leclant/ Yoyotte, Kêmi X (1949) p. 41; fig. 3B. Matouk I p. 212, 428 and 429.

Jaeger, Menkhéperrê p. 86 § 371.

Bibl.: BP I Pl. X 75 (Tomb 556, "High").



L. 619



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L. 620



L. 790



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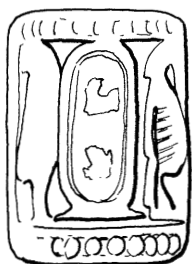


L. 690



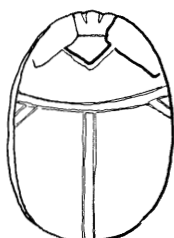
L. 794



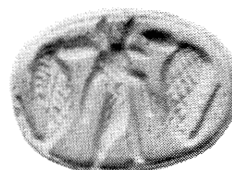


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L.651



L.789



L.834



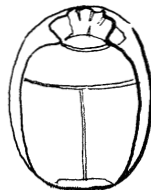
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L.608



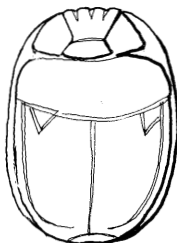
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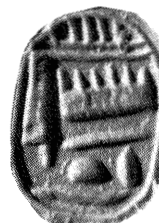
L.609



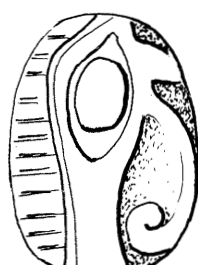
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L.672



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L.691



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85. L.651. 17 x 12 x 8 mm. Plaque.

Obverse: the blundered prenomen of Ramses III, wsr-m3^Ct-r^C, mn, instead of wsr-m3^Ct-r^C, mr-Imn. Hieroglyphs badly designed.

Reverse: unclear.

Cf. For similar blundering, Petrie, Scarabs Pl. XLV 13.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. L 82.(Tomb 940).

86. L.789. 15 x 11 x 6 mm.

Seth in human form standing en face, two neatly cross-hatched uraei at his sides.

Bibl.: BP I Pl. XXII 231 (Tomb 800).

87. L.834. 16 x 12 x 8 mm.

Lion couchant, holding a m3^Ct feather in his forepaws; the feather is larger than the animal. Above, an inscription: nb n h3st nb(t), "Lord of every foreign country".

Roughly made, surface damaged.

(Unknown provenance).

88. L.608. 12 x 9 x 6 mm.

The head of Amon as a ram, an Atef crown on its head. The upper part of a w3s sceptre can be seen, the lower part is destroyed.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. L 106 (Tomb 976).

89. L.609. 12 x 9 x 6 mm.

A wd3t eye, a summarily designed red crown on one side.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. L 51 (Tomb 930; this was the only scarab found in the tomb).

90. L.672. 16 x 11 x 8 mm.

Imn-r^C nb, "Amon-Re, the Lord". On top an inverted striated nb sign.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LI 372 (Tomb 984).

91. L.691. 17 x 13 x 8 mm.

Imn-r^C (Amon-Re). Slightly damaged, pitted surface. Back: a wd3t eye.

Bibl.: BP II Pl. LXII 21 (Y Courtyard).

92. 135659. 16 x 12 x 8 mm.

The name of Amon-Re, common on New Kingdom and Late Period scarabs is intended. Instead of the sign for i (the reed), the signs used here on both sides of mn resemble rather the pictorial version of the sign for year. Instead of the sign for r^c and the stroke there are two numerical signs for "10".
(Tomb 540).

93. L.605. 12 x 9 x 6 mm.

The name of Ptah. Under this two indistinct horizontal signs, which may be compared with the nb sign and a similar additional horizontal sign in Monnet Saleh, Zagreb p. 72, 174. "Lord of Truth" was a special epithet of Ptah (see Wb II 19,15 all examples from the New Kingdom).
(Unknown provenance).

94. L.657. 16 x 12 x 8 mm.

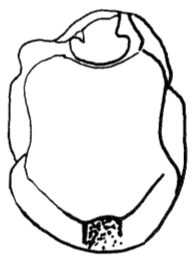
Nfr-ptḥ. Behind this a faint nb sign, which may belong to the inscription which would then read, "Good is Ptah, the Lord". The nb could also be a meaningless filling of the exergue and nfr ptḥ could be taken as a personal name (See Ranke, PN I 196,10).
(Unknown provenance).

95. L.836. 14 x 10 x 5 mm.

The god Sobek as a crocodile lying on his shrine. Summary style.
(Unknown provenance).

96. L.800. 13 x 9 x 7,5 mm.

Nothing can be made out of the damaged surface of this scarab.
(Unknown provenance).



135659



L. 605



L. 657



L. 836



T E L L J E M M E H

HYKSOS PERIOD

1. L.293. 16 x 11 x 7 mm

Couchant ibex, an inverted ^C above its back. Body cross-hatched. Parallel lines around its neck.

Cf. L.973. For the sign ^C see remarks on 104919 from Gezer, and Tell Yahudieh, Pl. X 11. Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. VIII 311. Petrie, Koptos Pl. XV 45. AG III Pl. III 27 (with a flower over the animal).

Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 163 (object from Tell Jemmeh).

2. L.542. 14 x 9 x 7 mm.

Two opposed crocodiles, bodies cross-hatched. Roughly made.

Cf. Petrie, Buttons Pl. XII 1141.

(J/X).

3. L.543. 11 x 11 x 6 mm.

Spirals connected by a central bar. Fragment.

Cf. Jericho II figs. 294,1; 297,8.

NEW KINGDOM

4. L.540. 19 x 13 x 8 mm.

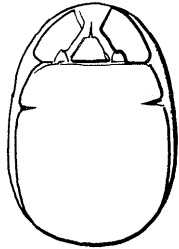
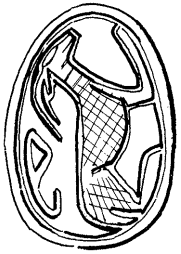
Two gods with sun disks on their heads stand on either side of an obelisk. One god seems to be Horus, the other is indistinct owing to damage to the scarab.

LATE PERIOD

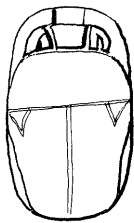
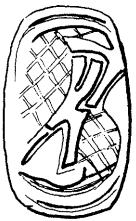
5. L.422. 18 x 15 x 9 mm. Scaraboid.

Unfinished. In the centre, a cartouche with three signs most resembling the hieroglyph mr (channel), but meaningless here. Indistinct signs with cross-hatching round part of the cartouche.

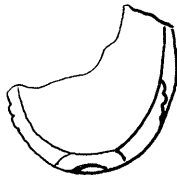
(J BO 199).



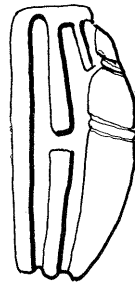
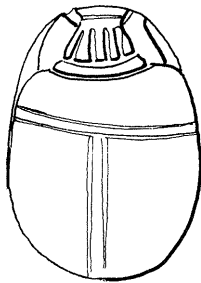
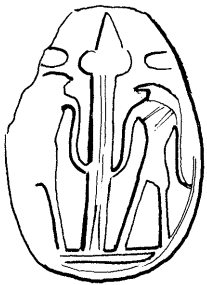
L.293



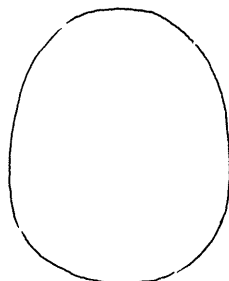
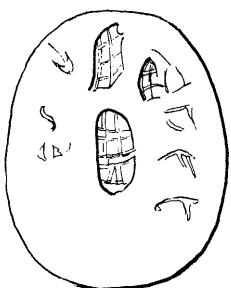
L.542



L.543



L.540



L.422



6. L.541. 15 x 11 x 6 mm.

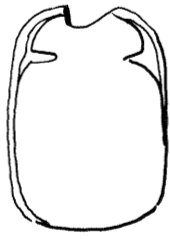
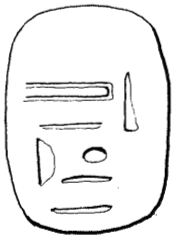
Worn surface with nearly indistinct signs: Imn-r^C nb (Amon-Re the Lord).
(J/X).

7. 135611. 16 x 12 x 6 mm.

A man in a long garment holding two crocodiles by their tails in his upraised hands.
Summary style. Back missing.

Cfl. Newberry, SSS Pl. X 36913 (man holding goats).

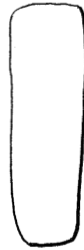
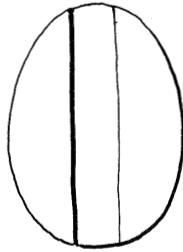
Bibl.: AG IV Pl. XI 432.



L.541



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135611



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T E L L E L - A J J U L

HYKSOS PERIOD

1. L.1068. 17 x 12 x 7 mm.

Ntr nfr sh^C-n-r^C, "Good God, Secha^Cenre." Frame similar to that of the same king from Tell Fara L.670 (see the bibliography there). The hieroglyphs on this scarab are cruder and more angular.

Cf. Petrie, SC Pl. XXII 2,4. von Beckerath, 2. Zw. p. 269; XV 1.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 92 (LZ XVIII³).

2. L.904. 21 x 16 x 9 mm.

S3 r^C C_{3m} di C_{nh}, "The son of Re C_{Am}, to whom life is given". C_{Am} is a king of the XVIth Dynasty. At the sides are: s3 (protection) and hm (majesty), and other C_{nh} (life) and hm. All four hieroglyphs are upside down.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. I 36040. Newberry, Scarabs Pl. XXII 14-18. Reisner/ Dunham/ Janssen, Semna-Kumma Pl. 120.4. Petrie, Scarabs Pl. XII D-L,1-4. For this king see von Beckerath, 2. Zw. p. 278 (with literature), XVI.J. W.A.Ward, UF 8 (1976) p.360f. 368. fig. 2 (p.369).

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 106 (LZ¹990).

3. 130832. 18 x 12 x 9 mm.

Hieroglyphic arrangement within an inner border of four pairs of linked spirals and an outer rope border: s3 (protection), r, h^C (raise), two unknown signs which may be variations of s3, r, h^C.

Bibl.: AG V Pl. IX 52.

4. 135599. 17 x 13 x 6 mm. Cowroid.

Hieroglyphic arrangement in a cartouche: inverted C (forearm), hm (majesty) or w3d (fresh), mn, C, r. On either side is an elaborate nb sign. Part of one side is missing.

Bibl.: AG IV Pl. IX 320.

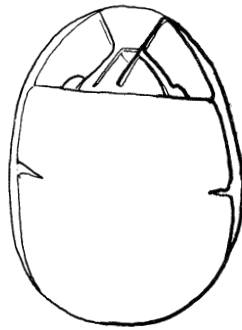
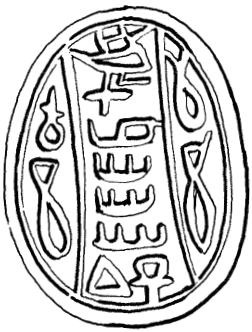
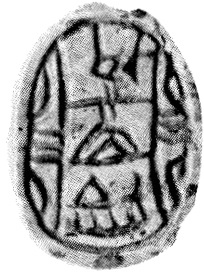
5. 130831. 16 x 12 x 8 mm.

Hieroglyphic arrangement within a border of three pairs of linked, elongated spirals open at the top: r, two C signs sideways, a falcon, two inverted nfr signs.

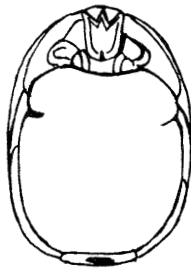
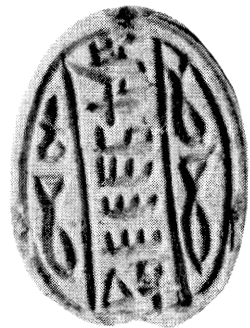
Bibl.: AG V Pl. IX 51.



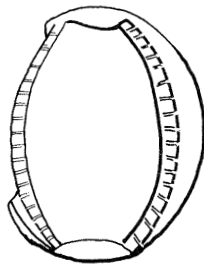
L. 1068



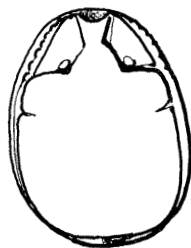
L. 904



L. 30832



L. 35599



L. 30831



6. 130830. 17 x 12 x 8 mm.

K3, r^c, framed by a border of six elongated hooked spirals.

Bibl.: AG V Pl. IX 53.

7. 135614. 17 x 12 x 8 mm.

Within a frame of two pairs of linked scrolls the hieroglyphs: nwb (gold), ^c, r, nfr.

Cf. Jericho II figs. 303,12. 289,15. 295,16. 296,3.

Bibl.: AG IV Pl. VII 219 (G.900).

8. L.975. 19 x 14 x 8 mm.

A hieroglyphic group within a border of three pairs of linked hooked scrolls: ^c, n, wd3t, ^c, i, nfr. The last group of tall narrow signs is in imitation of the epithet "ntr nfr" (good god), usual with royal names.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 160.

9. L.988. 20 x 13 x 7 mm.

Two uraei with a h^c sign between them, within a frame of two pairs of linked elongated hooked scrolls.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 135 (F 809).

10. L.987. 20 x 14 x 9 mm.

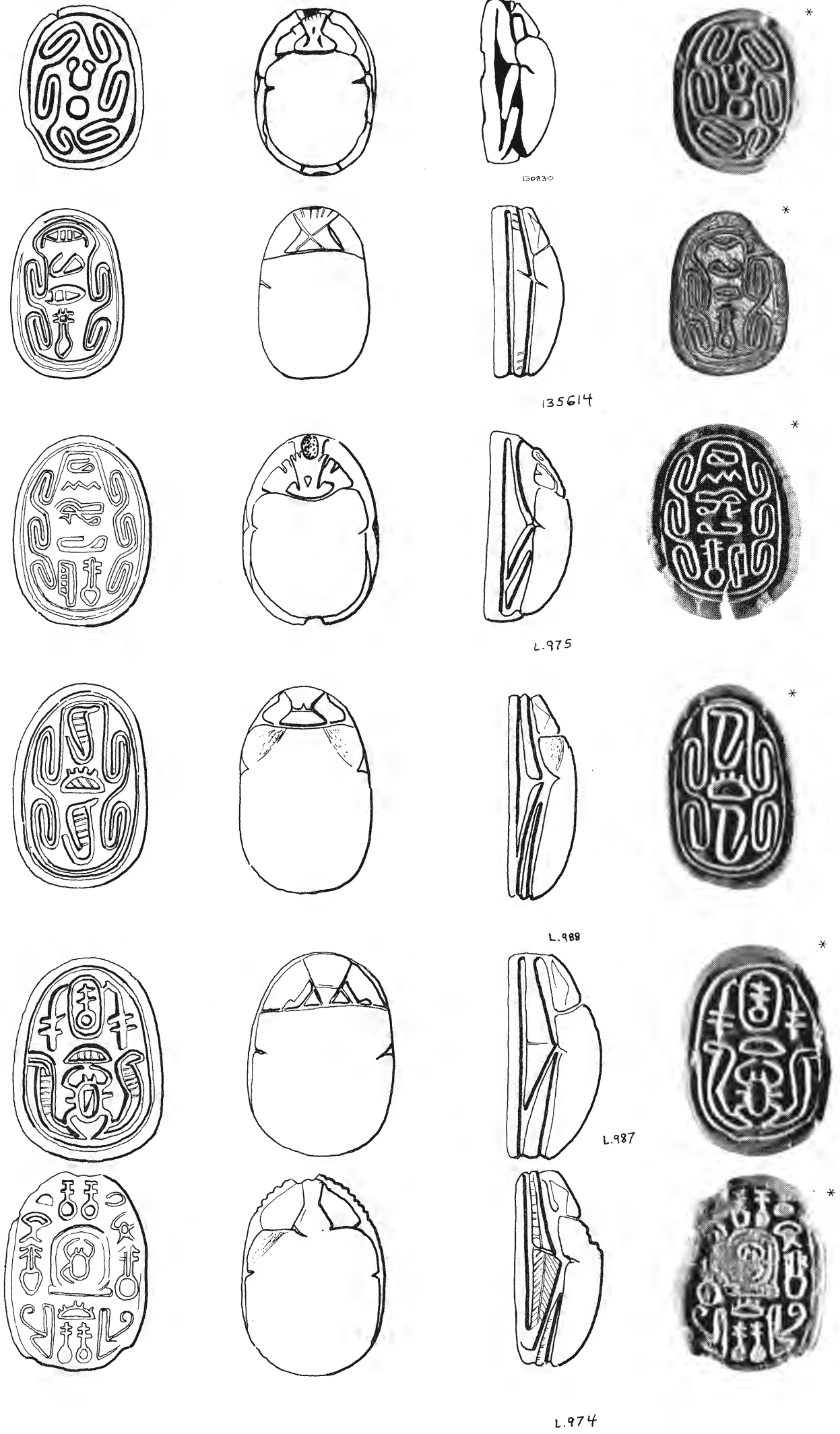
Above a cartouche containing a nfr, flanked by two nswt signs; in the centre a sign probably intended for t; below, a beetle from the hind legs of which emerge two uraei.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 146 (I 800).

11. L. 974. 20 x 14 x 8 mm.

A beetle within an elaborate cartouche, h^c (to raise) below it. Above and below, two nfr signs. On either side an identical column of hieroglyphs: r^c, w3h (enduring), nfr and a red crown.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 161.



130830

135614

L.975

L.988

L.987

L.974

12. L.1063. 18 x 12 x 8 mm.

Within a border of seven linked elongated scrolls, an oval frame similar to a cartouche containing a column of hieroglyphs: h^{C} , C , h^{C} , C , i.e. the word h^{C} (to raise) with its phonetic complement C twice repeated. Lotus decoration on back.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 98 (LK 961).

13. 135628. 14 x 10 x 7 mm.

Three nh^{C} signs in cartouches, the upper flanked by two uraei. A beetle in the centre, the hind legs very short and look like tails or stings. Below, two $\text{wd}3\text{t}$ eyes and a nb.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. XI. 36383.

Bibl.: AG IV Pl. VII 251 (LAZ 1006).

14. L.1071. 21 x 15 x 8 mm.

In the centre a cartouche containing an imitation royal name of the Cnr type. On the cartouche stands a falcon. On either side is a sequence of short angular Cnr signs.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 20 (BM 740).

15. L.897. 14 x 9 x 5 mm.

Vertically divided by a simplified winged sun disk. On either side is a short sequence of Cnr signs. The design is rounded up on one side by a h^{C} (peace, satisfaction) sign and on the other by nb (Lord).

Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 118 (LK 1018 323).

16. L.898. 25 x 16 x 8 mm.

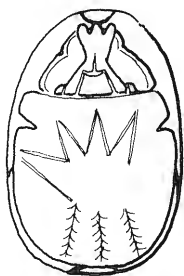
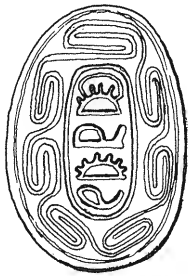
In the centre, a sequence of Cnr signs in a cartouche-like frame. At the sides and in the exergue, spirals. This could be a NK version of an early motif.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 126 (361).

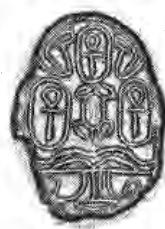
17. L.906. 19 x 13 x 8 mm.

Two columns of signs of the Cnr type. Both end in little triangles top and bottom, in imitation of ntr (god).

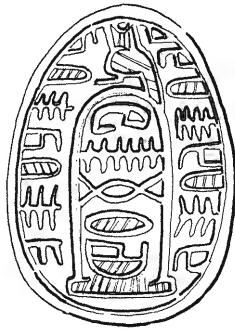
Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 95 (LN³ 945).



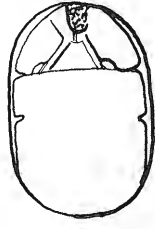
L.1063



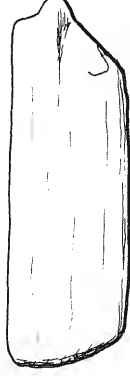
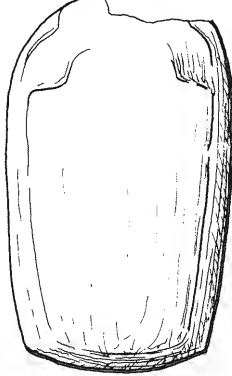
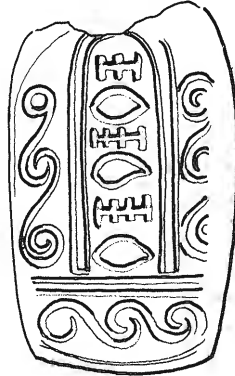
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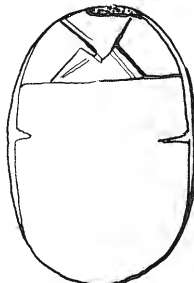
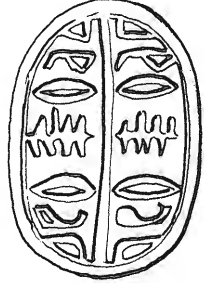
L.1071



L.897



L.898



18. L.951. 18 x 13 x 8 mm.

Hieroglyphic arrangement in three columns. r, k3, r, n, 3ht, r (in form of twisted cord), r (or t3) in the centre. At the sides are indeterminate vertical signs, the middle one resembling w3d (fresh).

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 32 (AL 768).

19. 135606. 14 x 11 x 6 mm.

On a nb sign are hieroglyphs of the n-r^C group. The nb sign has five vertical bars in the centre.

Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. VI 241. Pl. VII 264.

20. L.1073. 21 x 15 x 9 mm.

Hieroglyphs in three columns. In the centre, the ^Cnr sequence of long broad signs (^C, n, r repeated). On either side hm (majesty), r and nfr.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. XI.36468.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 17 (AJ" 735).

21. L.1061. 23 x 16 x 10 mm.

Elaborate design. In the centre in a square rope frame, is a bird with a small round sign in front of its leg. Cobras wearing red crowns emerge from the bottom corners of the frame. Above the frame is a winged sun disk on which stand two falcons. In front of one falcon is a sign which may be bnr (sweet, pleasant); in front of the other is a short bar which may be a degeneration of the same sign. Between them is an indeterminate tall sign, not unlike ^Cnh. Below the square frame is a row of hieroglyphs: ntr (god), ^Cnh, a falcon(?), another ^Cnh with the outside horizontal branch turning up.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 84 (LN² 898).

22. L.907. 20 x 15 x 9 mm.

Two wd3t eyes surmounted by a plant of the Delta and an ^Cnh sign, inclined, on either side; below, nfr with a w3h (enduring) sign on either side.

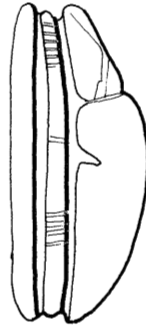
Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 112 (L.).



L. 951



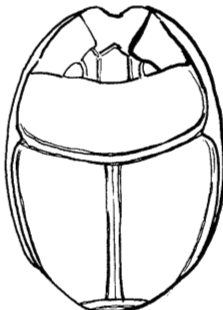
135606



L. 1073



L. 1061



L. 907

23. 135597. 18 x 12 x 8 mm.

Three columns of hieroglyphs. $\overset{c}{n}h$ (life), $w3h$ (enduring), nfr (beauty) in the centre. At the sides, a uraeus, a Horus-falcon, $k3$, and a badly made nb sign.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. XI. 37096.

Bibl.: AG IV Pl. VII 262 (L 1235).

24. L.1019. 17 x 11 x 7 mm.

Above a flattened nbw sign stand $\overset{c}{n}h$ and two flanking nsw signs. Below, is a beetle flanked by $\overset{c}{n}h$ signs; nb below all.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 107 (LZ¹⁷ 1017).

25. L.1018. 22 x 15 x 10 mm.

Three columns of hieroglyphs. In the centre, a summary rendering of the wings of the sun, extending to both sides; two $wd3t$ eyes connected in the middle, hpr , $\overset{c}{h}$, r , two nfr signs. The lateral columns are of the $\overset{c}{nr}$ type. The small segments at the lower ends are remains of the ntr (god) signs usual in this position. This scarab belongs to a group having $wd3t$ eyes in two lateral columns, creating a strong symmetry. See the following objects.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 8 (AS 690).

26. L.1026. 18 x 13 x 8 mm.

Hieroglyphs in three columns; centre: an $\overset{c}{n}h$ sign, a sun disk, a nfr sign and a dd (stability) sign. On either side identical columns: an inward facing uraeus, a $wd3t$ eye, $\overset{c}{h}$ (to raise), and a red crown.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 28 (Street 747).

27. L.915. 14 x 10 x 5 mm.

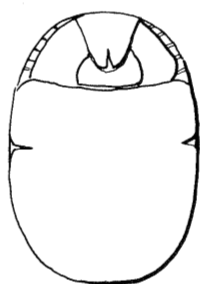
Above: a $w3h$ (enduring) sign, flanked by uraei; followed by a double $wd3t$ eye with a sun disk between the two. Below is a row of hieroglyphs, nfr in the centre flanked by $\overset{c}{n}h$ signs and at either end $w3d$ (fresh). All signs roughly cut.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 51.(Qu 1040).

28. L.985. 15 x 11 x 7 mm.

Three columns of hieroglyphs. In the centre, nbw , nfr flanked by $\overset{c}{n}h$ signs, nbw again, $\overset{c}{n}h$ flanked by nfr signs; nbw , nfr flanked by $\overset{c}{n}h$ signs. Lateral columns identical: r^c , c , $wd3t$, the bee, the red crown.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 119 (324).



135.597



L. 1019



L. 1018



L. 1026



L. 915



L. 985

29. L.1027. 16 x 11 x 7 mm.

In the centre a thin rectangular sign, as in L.948 below. Above a partially destroyed ^Cnh flanked by nswt (king) signs; below a nfr, an ^Cnh sign on either side. Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. XII. 36603. Jericho II fig. 295,14.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 40 (K 830).

30. L.784. 17 x 12 x 8 mm.

Hieroglyphic arrangement. A red crown on a nb; below, a uraeus. On either side w3s signs stand on small disks; and ^Cnh signs.

Cf. BP I Pl. XXII 213; this seems to be the scarab given here as of "no provenance".

31. L.948. 21 x 14 x 9 mm.

Divided into two unequal parts by a thin rectangle. In the lower and larger part is a falcon drawn sideways wearing the red crown, a uraeus; and a blob which may indicate the sun, or r^C, and the hieroglyphs h^C (to raise). On one side is an undefined bent bar. In the upper part are r^C and h^C, flanked by stylized uraei.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 21 (AJ 740).

32. L.950. 16 x 10 x 6 mm.

A meaningless grouping of hieroglyphs; r^C, k3, two addorsed uraei with linked tails followed by t, n, s, t. On either side of the bottom two signs is a m3^Ct feather facing outward.

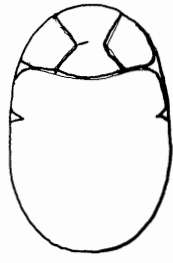
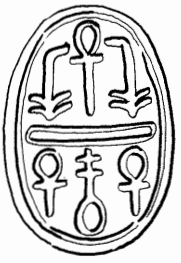
Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 101 (LZ^{XVII} 986).

33. L.914. 16 x 11 x 7 mm.

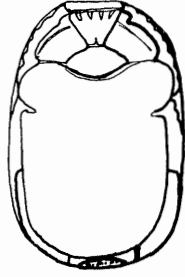
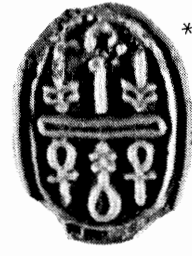
A beetle, sideways, over a nbw sign, an ^Cnh sign on either side. This is part of a very large group in which hieroglyphs, mostly of symbolical value, rest on the nbw (gold) sign (see, for example, 104940 & 104941 from Gezer and 48168, 48240, 48244 from Amrit). This is undoubtedly influenced by the same sign frequently found under a cartouche with the name of a king. In this position it has been interpreted as symbolising the victory of the king, as the living Horus, over his enemy Seth, "the Ombite" (see Wb II 240,1); however this interpretation is far from certain; the arrangement is frequent in pre-Hyksos seals and seal-impressions. See the remarks in Gardiner, Grammar (2nd ed. p. 73 on the matter). The following three items also belong to this group.

Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. III 103 (Jericho). Jericho II fig. 299,9.24.

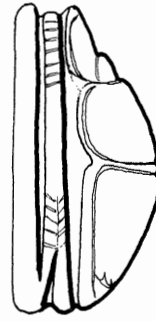
Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 47 (KM 998).



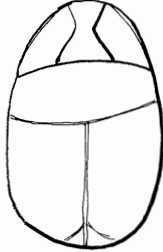
L.1027



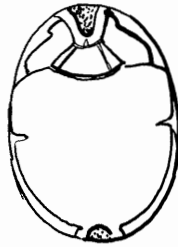
L.784



L.948



L.950



L.914



34. L.958. 21 x 14 x 9 mm.

Two beetles, a dd sign between them stand on a badly made nbw sign. The nbw is flanked by nswt (king). At the far ends are, on one side ^cnh, on the other nfr. Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 134 (F. 805).

35. L.972. 18 x 13 x 8 mm.

The red crown on a nbw is the central motif. In front of the crown are two hm (majesty) signs, one with t as a female ending underneath (Her Majesty). Behind the crown is a sign which could represent htm (seal), referring to the object itself. There is a small disk beside it and a small and defective nfr sign below. On one side is a stylised red crown and on the other the wings usually attached to the sun disk.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 29 (DS 750).

36. 135608. 15 x 11 x 7 mm.

On an elaborately hatched nb sign, a group of hieroglyphs: in the centre dd (stability) flanked by w3d (fresh) with a uraeus on either side.

Bibl.: AG IV Pl. VII 254 (LAC 1022).

37. 135615. 14 x 10 x 7 mm.

A k3 sign, flanked by two flowers on bent stalks, stands on a nb sign. All signs are very elaborate.

Bibl.: AG IV Pl. IX 314 (1757).

38. 135613. 12 x 8 x 5 mm.

Three hm (majesty) signs flanked by flowers on bent stalks, the whole standing on a nb sign containing vertical strokes.

Cf. Gezer II Pl. CCIIa 2. Jericho II fig. 299,6.

Bibl.: AG IV Pl. VII 248 (LAC 1003).

39. 135622. 10 x 6 x 4 mm.

A beetle, very summarily executed, with four legs only. Above and below, the red crown of Lower Egypt, one upside down.

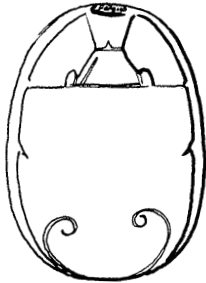
Bibl.: AG IV Pl. VII 237 (G 950).



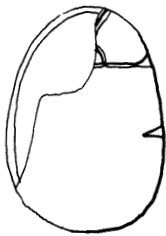
L.958



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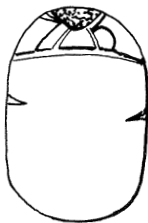
L.972



135608



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135615



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135613



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135622



40. L.1017. 17 x 12 x 7 mm.

Within a frame of two elongated interlocking spirals are two registers of hieroglyphs divided by a thin rectangle. In the upper register s3 flanked by w3d signs and nfr signs. Below nfr and w3d signs flank a central s3 (protection).

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 73.

41. 135616. 12 x 9 x 5 mm.

Two hm (majesty) signs on a nb sign. In the upper part is an inverted nb sign. There is slight hatching in the upper, rounder part of the hm signs.

Cf. Jericho II fig. 290,6.

Bibl.: AG IV Pl. VII 234 (T 950).

42. L.912. 16 x 10 x 7 mm.

AnS-spiral in a cartouche, nsw-bit (the plant and the bee) above; an ^cnh sign on either side of the cartouche, nb below it. Very similar in all detail except for the more careful execution of the wings of the bee, to L.1075 below. Broken, part of back missing.

Cf. Skarabäen Basel No. 100.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 36 (AQ 11 765).

43. L.1075. 17 x 11 x 8 mm.

An S-spiral in a cartouche standing on a nb sign, a crude version of nsw-bit (King of Upper and lower Egypt) above. On either side of the cartouche is an ^cnh sign. Broken, part of back missing.

Cf. Skarabäen Basel No. 100.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 91 (AL 935).

44. L.911. 15 x 10 x 7 mm.

Above, a crude version of n-swt bit (King of Upper and Lower Egypt); in the centre is dd (stability) flanked by two upright signs, perhaps blundered uraei. Below, a nb sign.

Cf. Jericho II fig. 287,5.

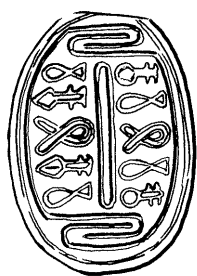
Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 30 (DS 750).

45. 135603. 18 x 13 x 8 mm.

A beetle with four legs, within a frame formed by two flowers on long stalks touching.

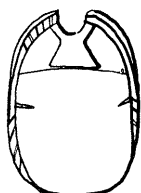
Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. VI 37254. Rowe, Cat. Pl. IV 157. Jericho II fig. 287,3; 295,21; 302,10.

Bibl.: AG IV Pl. VII 230 (G 935).



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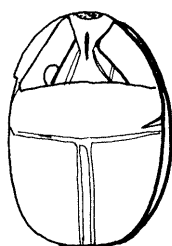
L. 1017



135616



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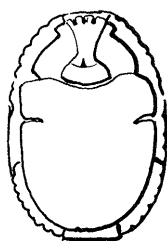
L. 912



L. 1075



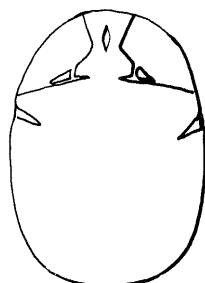
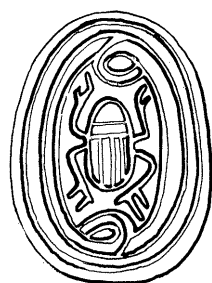
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L. 911



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135603



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46. L.909. 18 x 12 x 8 mm.

A dd sign framed by a pair of linked spirals, very roughly and angularly cut.

Cf. Jericho II fig. 303,4.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 83 (LP 891).

47. L.1028. 15 x 12 x 8 mm.

An S-spiral connected to a simple border. Four roughly made nfr signs at the sides.

Cf. Jericho II fig. 294,4.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 15 (AT 730).

48. L.945. 19 x 13 x 9 mm.

Two twisted rope designs. On one side, a nfr sign, on the other a blundered r and another nfr sign.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 175 (X).

49. L.947. 19 x 14 x 8 mm.

Sobek in the form of a crocodile-headed human stands on a small nb sign. Before him, facing away and at right angles, is a crocodile. The god wears a kilt with a fringed hem. The nb and body of the crocodile are crosshatched. The back is elaborately decorated.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. VII 36755. Jericho II fig. 303,15.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 165.(X).

50. L.982. 19 x 14 x 7 mm.

A falcon-headed deity, representing Horus, stands on a nb sign and holds a uraeus by its tail. All spaces cross-hatched except the chest of the god which is empty.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. VII 36530. Vodoz, Genève No. 35. Jericho II figs. 291,14; 296,15.

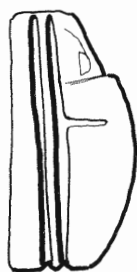
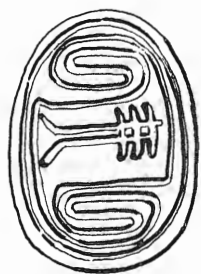
Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 86 (KA 901).

51. L.1074. 19 x 15 x 9 mm.

A man holds a uraeus by its tail, another smaller uraeus near his forward leg. He wears a skull cap, has a short pointed beard and wears a bead collar similar to the woman's in L.1015 below and a short kilt. Summarily drawn.

Cf. Lachisch IV Pl. XXXVI 234.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 96 (LE 953).



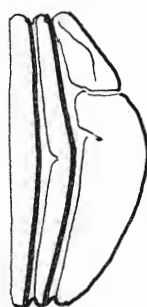
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L. 909



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L. 1028



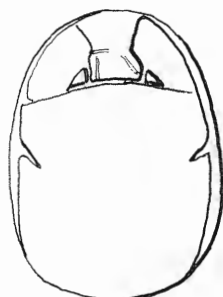
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L. 945



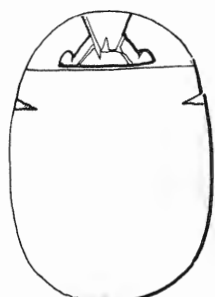
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L. 947



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L. 982



L. 1074

52. L.981. 20 x 14 x 8 mm.

A human figure, en face, with eyes and nose indicated as short vertical bars, a full kilt, hatched, reaching his knees. In one hand he holds a version of the h_q3 sceptre. A uraeus on either side, with cross-hatched body and plain tail.

Cf. Jericho II fig. 299,25. Skarabäen, Basel No. 897.898.MV 21. Vodoz, Genève No. 36.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 25 (BM 1 740).

53. L.949. 22 x 16 x 10 mm.

A kneeling female holding a uraeus by its tail with a branch in front and a nb sign below. Her long hair or wig is indicated, to the shoulders. She wears a full skirt which is hatched, as is the uraeus and the nb sign. Very roughly cut.

Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. VII 281 (Balata). Jericho II fig. 301,9.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 26 (AR 745).

54. 135609. 16 x 11 x 6,5 mm.

A kneeling female? holds stalk ending in an outsize lotus bud, larger than her head. Features are not indicated. Her hips are narrow; the skirt is indicated by roughly parallel lines.

Cf. AG V Pl. XI 29.

Bibl.: AG IV Pl. IX 336 (TCD).

55. L.1015. 28 x 20 x 12 mm.

A kneeling female grasps an upright uraeus. Behind her is a cartouche with the ^{C}nr sequence of hieroglyphs: n, r, n, C . Above the cartouche is a smaller uraeus. Behind the upright uraeus is another inscription of the ^{C}nr type with angular signs: h^{C} , \underline{dw} , n, nb, r, C . The head of the female is birdlike with long hair reaching over her shoulder and a collar with long pendants on her neck; her skirt reaches to the ankles and is pattern hatched. The bodies of the uraei are cross-hatched. The whole is surrounded by a rope border.

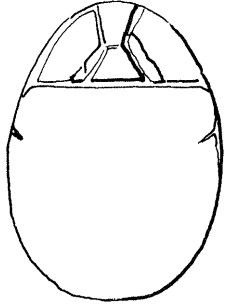
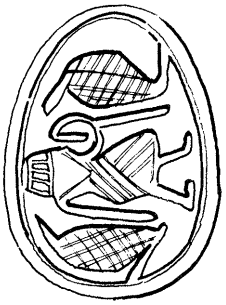
Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 79 (LB 800).

56. L. 899. 22 x 16 x 10 mm.

A standing female, one hand raised above a crocodile drawn vertically. The woman has shoulder-length hair and narrow waist. A streamer ending in a tassel reaches from her raised arm nearly to her feet. The knee-length skirt and body of the crocodile are finely cross-hatched. Rope border.

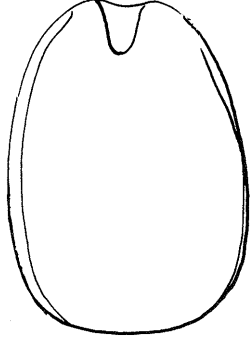
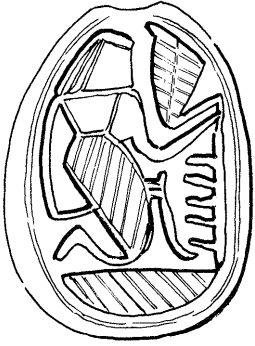
Cf. Petrie, Hyksos and Israelite Cities Pl. IX 160. Rowe, Cat. Pl. VII 276 (Jericho).

Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 144 (HD 670).



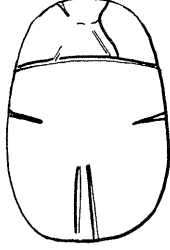
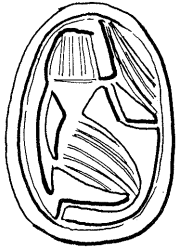
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L. 981



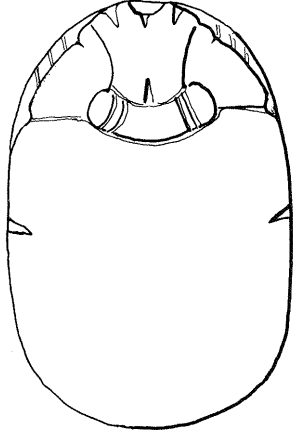
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L. 949

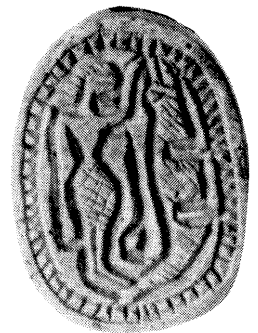
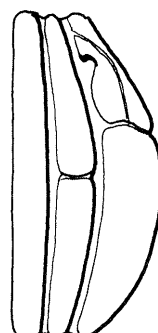
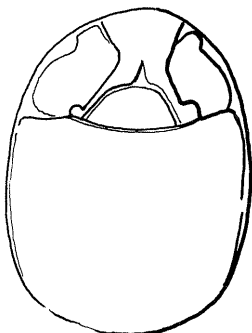
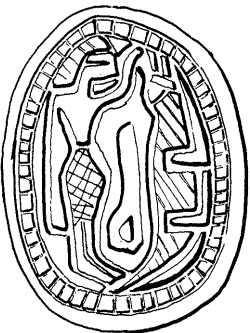


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135609



L. 1015



L. 899

57. L.989. 14 x 10 x 7 mm.

A naked female standing en face. She has the cow's ears of Hathor and a narrow waist; the lower part of her body is hatched. Two branches on either side form a border.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. VII 36598. Lachisch IV Pl. XXX 11. Jericho II fig. 296,14.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 138.

58. L.952. 16 x 11 x 7 mm.

A bird-headed kneeling woman holding an upright uraeus in each hand. She wears a hatched skirt. The upper parts of the uraei are also cross-hatched, the lower parts simple angular lines.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. VII 36756. Jericho II fig. 298,14.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 19 (AT 140 or 740).

59. L.954. 19 x 13 x 8 mm.

A bird-headed man holds a uraeus by its tail. Another uraeus emerges from the hem of his triangular short kilt. He stands on a nb sign which is cross-hatched as are the bodies of the uraei and the kilt. The whole is roughly cut.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. VII 36738.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 137.

60. L.1023. 23 x 16 x 10 mm.

Two bird-headed women kneel on a nb sign from which emerges a palm tree. They hold hands across the trunk of the tree. Their robes are long skirts, hatched, as is the nb.

Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. VII 294 (Tell el-Ajjul). Skarabäen, Basel No. B 78. Vodoz, Genève No. 38. A very close parallel is S.Smith, JEA 8 (1922) Pl. XXIII 6; Text: p. 207-208.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 104 (LZ 20 990).

61. L.1064. 19 x 13 x 9 mm.

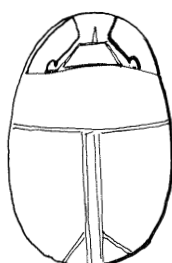
Two humans, one bird-headed, stand facing each other, on a nb sign. One raises an arm, the other has both arms hanging down. They wear knee length kilts which are hatched as is the nb sign.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. VII 36476.

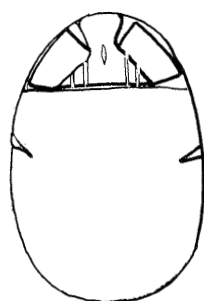
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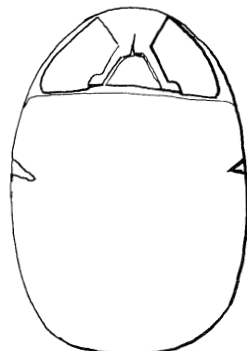
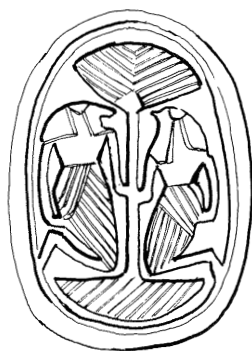
L.989



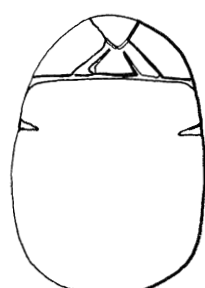
L.952



L.954



L.1023



L.1064

62. L.984. 19 x 13 x 8 mm.

A human-headed sphinx passant with full hair falling to the back. Its raised tail ends in a tassel or flower. Over the back and in front are ^c signs. The chest is obliquely hatched, the rest of the body is cross-hatched.

Cf. Megiddo I Pl. LXIX 62.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 145 (I 135).

63. 135595. 17 x 12 x 8 mm.

A human-headed sphinx couchant with two uraei, one facing it, the other above its back. The body is decorated with short strokes to indicate fur; the long wig is hatched, as are the bodies of the uraei.

Cf. Petrie, Buttons Pl. XIII 808.

Bibl.: AG IV Pl. VII 233 (T 908).

64. L.946. 19 x 13 x 8 mm.

A human-headed sphinx passant with uraeus(?) on its forehead. The tail ends in a huge uraeus stretching over the back. An oval space in front of the sphinx may be an indication of another uraeus. The body of the uraeus and the front of the sphinx are hatched. Fairly rough work.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. VII 36600. Jericho II fig. 295,23. Skarabäen, Basel No. 779.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 166 (X).

65. L.901. 23 x 16 x 9 mm.

A bird-headed griffin walking. The eye is a small flower. The wing is reminiscent of representations of the winged sun disk. Between the hind legs is a small plant or tree. Before it is an object formed by two triangles, most probably a small offering table placed sideways. Under the body are two curved lines, perhaps indicating a hill, a s3 (protection) sign over it. Above its back, beneath the wing is a nfr sign. Three small notches emerge from the plain border, over the neck of the bird.

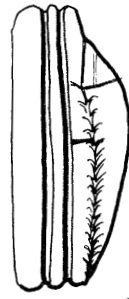
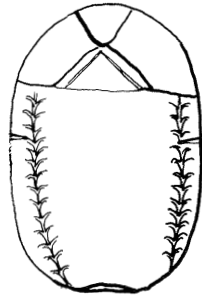
Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. VI 123 (Tell Beit Mirsim).

Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 123 (346).

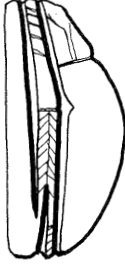
66. L 965. 27 x 18 x 12 mm.

A lion passant with head bent, tail raised. The mane is indicated by hatching, the fur by short strokes widely spaced. Above the back are three hieroglyphs: nearest the head n or mn, a bent plant the flower of which, pointing down, is "tied" to the stalk by three thin horizontal lines, and a k3 sign.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 93 (LF 938).



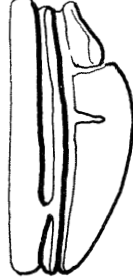
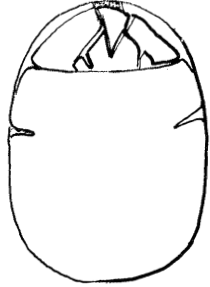
L. 984



135595



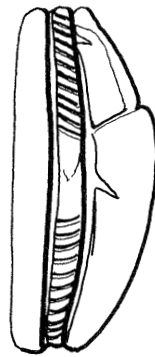
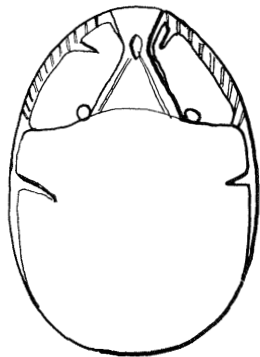
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L. 946



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L. 901



L. 965



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67. 135602. 17 x 12 x 7 mm.

A seated lion facing a uraeus. Another uraeus above its back. The uraei and the hind part of the lion's body are cross-hatched. The mane of the lion is indicated by long parallel lines.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. VII 36473. Rowe, Cat. Pl. VIII 302. Jericho II figs. 298,13; 299,5.

Bibl.: AG IV Pl. VII 247 (LAX 1000).

68. L.983. 19 x 14 x 9 mm.

A seated lion, its tail raised over its back, fur indicated by a few horizontal lines. Very rough work.

Cf. Jericho II figs. 290,21; 302,9.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 13 (X).

69. L.902. 15 x 10 x 7 mm.

An ibex lying in a meadow which is indicated by small vertical strokes. Over its back are two branches pointing downward.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. VII 36344.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 109 (LA 1068).

70. L.973. 17 x 12 x 8 mm.

An ibex walking, over its back an inverted ^c sign. Near the mouth of the animal, a small triangle. Three thin parallel lines on the neck.

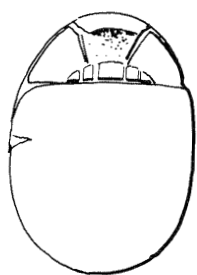
Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. VIII 311 (Tell el-Ajjul). Jericho II fig. 303,1. S.H.Horn, JNES 25 (1966) p. 53 and Pl. 6,51.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 27 (DS 746).

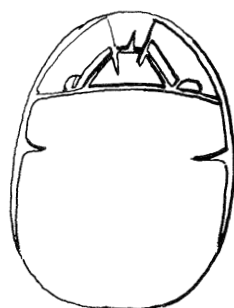
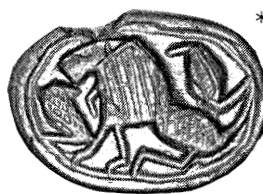
71. L.971. 29 x 21 x 12 mm.

A lion attacks an ibex, jumping on its back. The ibex turns its head back; before it is a bent plant. Alongside this scene, without apparent relation to it, at right angles, is a man wearing a knee-length kilt, full hair and a high cap who raises a hand in adoration. The bodies of the animals are hatched, the horn is marked by short parallel notches, the plant has short lines to indicate leaves. The kilt of the man is also hatched, save for the broad hem. The man stands on a nb sign. Very carefully and deeply cut. Petrie (AG III p. 4) saw in the man a "Hittite prince".

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 35 (AT 765).



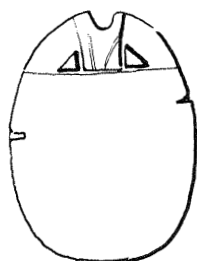
135602



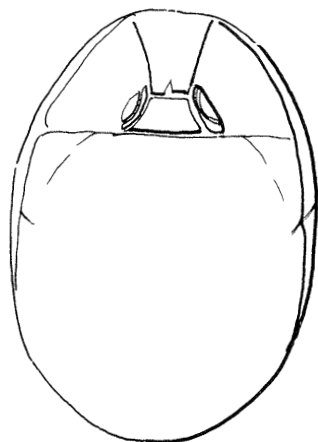
L. 983



L. 902



L. 973



L. 971



72. L.1062. 19 x 14 x 9 mm.

An antelope in flying gallop, its head turned back, its body indicated by hatching in three parts; neck, shoulders and forelegs, and belly. Above the antelope and without any apparent relation to it is a crocodile. Its head with bulbous eye is slightly raised, its tail points downward, the end cut off by the outstretched legs of the antelope. Belly and tail are cross-hatched in different ways. Behind the head and between body and tail are deep cuts. This partition of the body of the crocodile, frequent in Egyptian representations, was meant to render the animal magically harmless. Below all, a small hatched patch, perhaps indicating a hill.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 34.

73. L.956. 9 x 9 x 4 mm.

Two fish, a branch on either side.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 184 (X).

74. L.966. 19 x 14 x 8 mm.

A vulture en face with wings spread. Below one wing is a uraeus, below the other is a patch formed like the body of another uraeus. The body of the vulture is cross-hatched, the feathers of the wings indicated by oblique hatching.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 72 (A).

75. 135625. 19 x 14 x 8 mm.

Pattern of six uraei: the central four are connected by the lower part of their bodies and form an "x"; the remaining two are connected by their tails to this group.

Cf. Petrie, Buttons Pl. XIV 912.

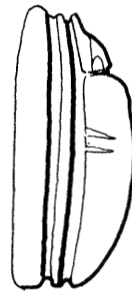
Bibl. AG IV Pl. VII 243 (LAC 980).

76. L.1024. 17 x 13 x 7 mm.

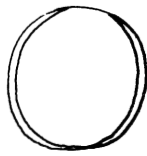
A beetle flanked by two confronted uraei, on a nb sign. Uraei and nb cross-hatched. The beetle has only four legs and is negligently drawn.

Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. IV 162 (Tell el-Farah).

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 31 (AR 752).



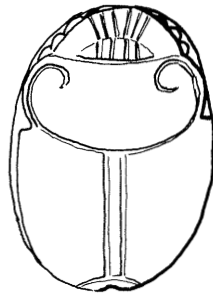
L.1062



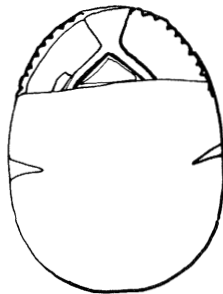
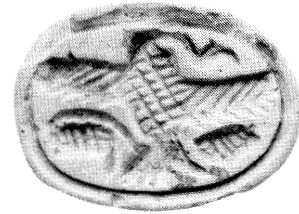
L.956



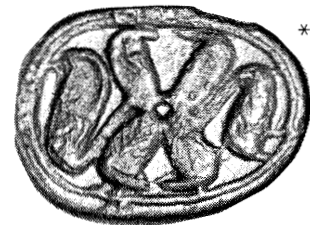
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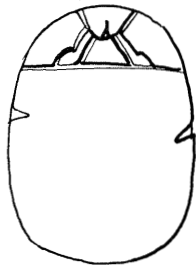
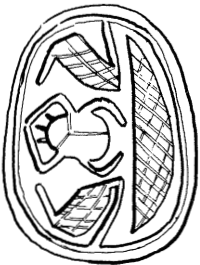
L.966



135625



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L.1024



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77. L.1065. 17 x 13 x 8 mm.

A four-legged beetle, flanked by two confronted uraei, on a nb sign. Uraei and nb hatched in oblique lines. Similar to L.1024.

Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. IV 161 (Tell el-Ajjul). See L.1024. Jericho II fig. 291,10.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 71 (X).

78. L.1033. 17 x 12 x 7 mm.

Petals and scrolls attached to a small central disk. Two flowers emerge laterally from the arrangement.

Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. IX 370 (Lachish). Jericho II figs. 283,2; 292,3.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 174.(X).

79. 135610. 17 x 11 x 7 mm.

An involved knot pattern.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. XII 36303.

Bibl. AG IV Pl. VII 220 (TDV 901).

80. L.1072. 12 x 8 x 5 mm.

An elaborate knot pattern. Near the top and bottom are ovals with four minute ovals inside, touching the outlines. These resemble the ovals with segments of concentric circles of L.908 and the many similar scarabs from this site with similar devices. Human-headed back.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 2 (AJ I 640).

81. 135596. 19 x 13 x 8 mm.

An involved scroll design.

Bibl.: AG IV Pl. VII 235 (T 950).

82. 135607. 16 x 11 x 7 mm.

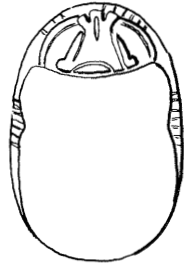
Interconnected scrolls arranged diagonally inside a simple border. Large part missing.

Bibl.: AG IV Pl. VII 233 (LAG 943).



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L.1065



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L.1033



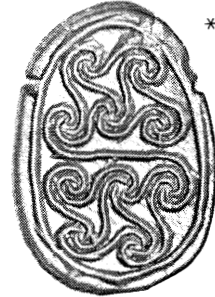
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135610



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L.1072



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135596



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135607

83. 135617. 17 x 12 x 8 mm.

Pattern of spirals: the central S-spirals have flower terminals.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. XIII 36597. Jericho II fig. 288,1.

Bibl.: AG IV Pl. VII 221 (TDX 904).

84. L.895. 17 x 12 x 8 mm.

A grouping of three sets of linked S-spirals with two flower terminals (of the type seen in L.965).

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. XIII 36597. Petrie, Buttons Pl. VII 50. Jericho II fig. 288,1. Matouk II 407,2126.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 171 (X).

85. L.913. 17 x 13 x 8 mm.

Involved S-spiral and scroll design, nfr signs above and below.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 50 (1036).

86. L.980. 15 x 11 x 7 mm.

Scroll pattern.

Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. V 189 (Jericho).

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 110 (KF 1066).

87. 135624. 13 x 10 x 5,5 mm.

S-spiral with triangles above and below, the whole in a simple frame.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. XIII 36788.

Bibl.: AG IV Pl. VII 253 (G 1011).

88. L.957. 20 x 14 x 8 mm.

A shield pattern of scrolls and spirals linked by two vertical lines cut off in the centre within which is a rectangle. Clumsily made.

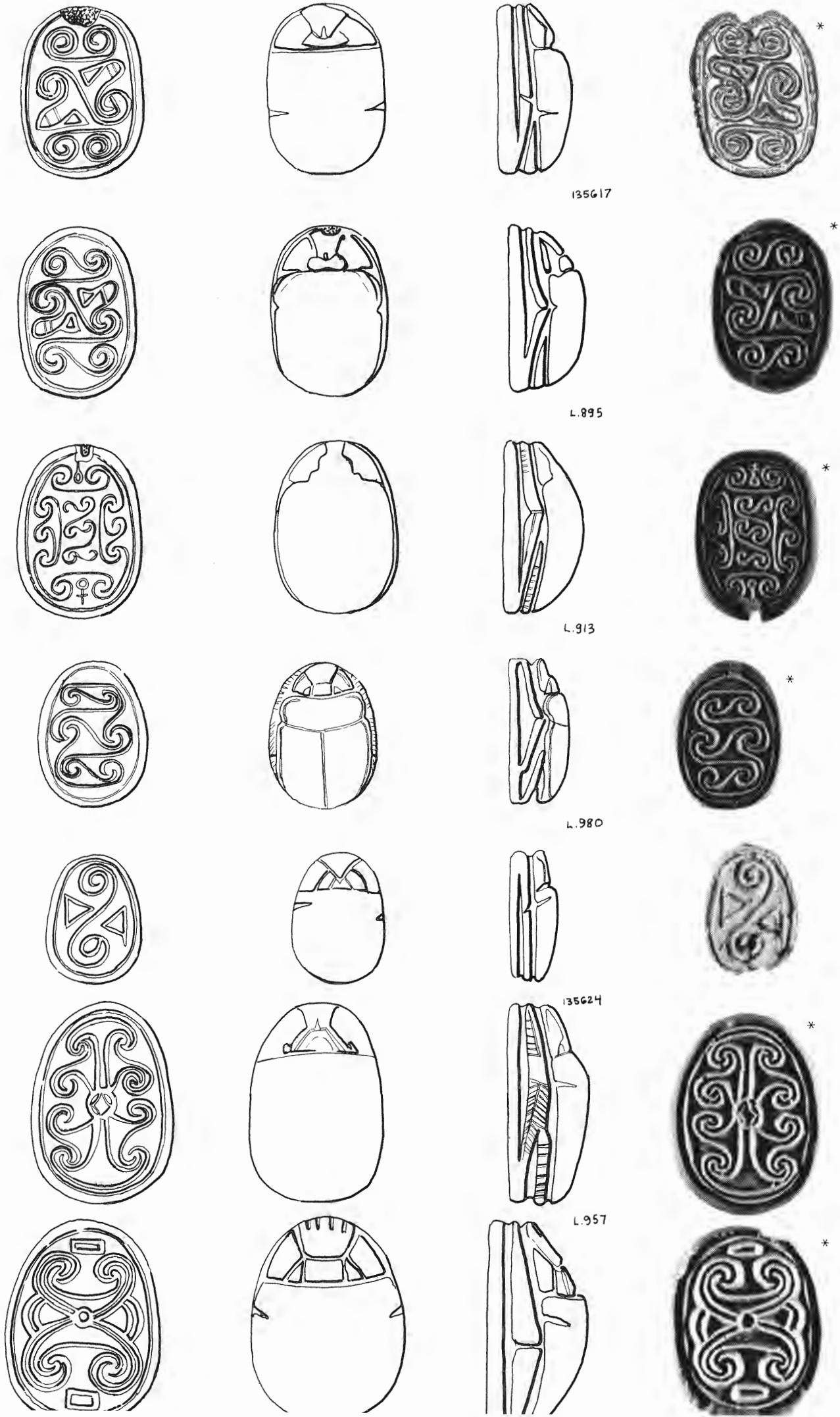
Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. V 193 (Gezer).

Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 140 (F).

89. L 968. 21 x 15 x 10 mm.

Pattern of scrolls emerging from a central circle. Two separate small ovals above and below resembling r signs.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 12.



90. 135618. 16 x 11 x 6 mm.

A twisted rope design flanked by the plants of Lower Egypt, arranged vertically to the central design.

Bibl.: AG IV Pl. VII 239 (TDX 965).

91. L.905. 18 x 13 x 9 mm.

A decorative pattern of loose knots similar to L.1025 below but more angular.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. XII 36796. Petrie, Buttons Pl. VIII 147. Jericho II fig. 294,5.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 97 (LK 960).

92. L.967. 20 x 14 x 8 mm.

A decorative loose knot design, small undecorated ovals above and below not touching the main design.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. XII 37165. Petrie, Buttons Pl. VIII 147. Jericho II fig. 294,5.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 74.

93. L.1025. 18 x 12 x 8 mm.

A decorative loose knot pattern.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. XII 37165. Jericho II fig. 294,5.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 78 (LB 800).

94. L.1070. 21 x 14 x 8 mm.

A decorative loose knot design with a semi-circle above and below as links.

Cf. Jericho II fig. 294,5.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 172 (North 1003).

95. L.1016. 19 x 13 x 8 mm.

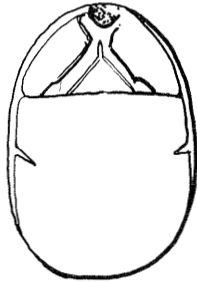
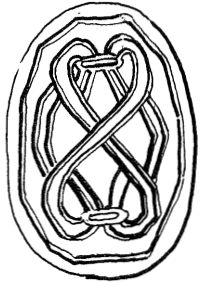
A decorative double knot design; a small triangle above and below from which emerges a bar, nearly touching a central circle.

Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. II 84 (Jericho). Jericho II figs. 282,14; 285,3.

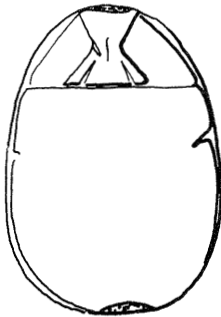
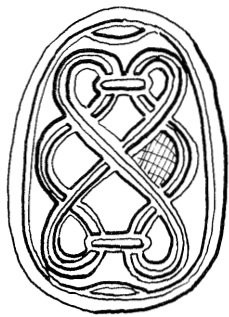
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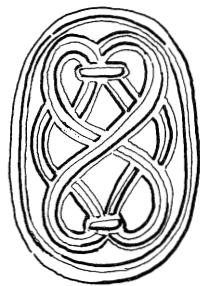
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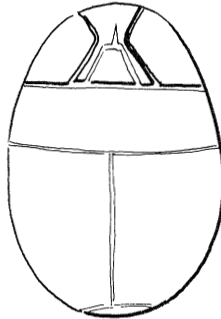
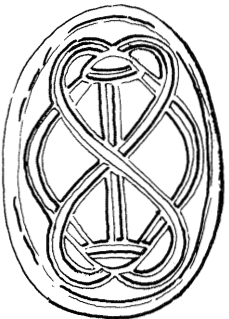
L.905



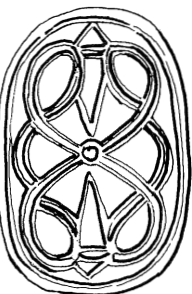
L.967



L.1025



L.1070



L.1016

96. L.970. 21 x 14 x 7 mm.

Loops, segmented and angularly executed, connect, above and below, two ovals with a double border, and a central disk. Roughly cut. The back is in open work which does not seem to have been finished. The scarab is cracked, perhaps due to oxidation of the copper wire still remaining in the axial hole.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 24 (AQ II 740).

97. L.969. 20 x 15 x 9 mm.

Two segmented ovals (see preceding item) connected by a double bar to a central double concentric circle. The loops do not connect directly with the segments within the ovals, creating a lively design. Petrie regards our L.1016, L.967, L.1070, L.970, L.1025, L.905, L.979 as "degradation of no. 3"(our L.969), well known in Egypt but unexplained. We would suggest that in L.969 is a schematisation of the flower design of L.908; we would regard all the material described here from L.969 to L.903 as derived from this prototype.

Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. III 89 (Beth Shean). S.H.Horn, JNES 21 (1962) Pl. I 25 (Shechem).

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 3 (AT 653).

98. L.908. 20 x 15 x 9 mm.

Two ovals, each decorated by four segments of concentric circles connected by a double bar. Two flowers emerge laterally from the bar. These ovals can be seen in Newberry, SSS Pl. XI 36589 & 36637 in a different context: in the former examples parts of a plant.

Cf.. Gezer III Pl. CCIIIa 16.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 80 (LC 868).

99. L.903. 13 x 9 x 7 mm.

Four segments of triple concentric circles connected by bars.

Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. X 416 (Tell el-Farah). Jericho II figs. 283,4; 297,2; 300,17.

Matouk II p. 409,2235.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 42 (QD 910).

100. L.955. 16 x 12 x 7 mm.

A twisted rope pattern creates the central element usual in this type of scarab.

Cf..Rowe, Cat. Pl. X 405 (Jericho).

Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 131 (F 740).

101. 135594. 18 x 13 x 8 mm.

A twisted rope pattern; two semicircles above and below; an involved pattern of double and triple bars between.

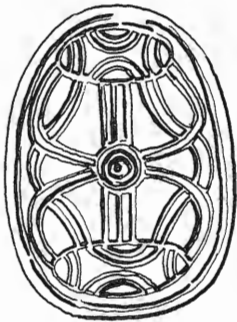
Bibl.: AG IV Pl. VII 246 (LAZ 988).



L.970



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L.969



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L.908



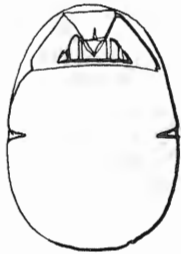
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L.903



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L.955



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102. 135600. 17 x 11 x 7 mm.

A twisted rope pattern.

Cf. L.955 & 135594 above.

Bibl.: AG IV Pl. IX 332 (1209).

103. 135601. 12 x 10 x 7 mm.

A twisted rope flanked by three segments of circles.

Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. X 412 (Tell Balata).

Bibl.: AG IV Pl. VII 242 (LAG 979).

104. L.1029. 14 x 11 x 7 mm.

A twisted rope design in the centre; on either side bent flowers. (Of the type discussed under L.965).

Cf. Jericho II figs. 294,3; 298,2; 296,2.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 87 (LH 919).

105. L.1030. 17 x 12 x 7 mm.

A double twisted rope design is framed by two lines connecting five short bars on one side and six on the other to the border.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. XIII 36690. Petrie, Buttons Pl. VIII 222. Jericho II fig. 295,2. Matouk II p. 406, 2076.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 177 (X).

106. 135620. 15 x 11 x 7 mm.

A twisted rope design flanked by "Hyksos-sides" with six bars between the segment and the border.

Cf. Jericho II fig. 296,2.

Bibl.: AG IV Pl. VII 229 (G 930).

107. 135593. 14 x 10 x 7 mm.

A twisted rope design (with a three ply rope). Short sloping lines from the border to the rope design; nine on one side and eight on the other.

Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. VI 237; Pl. X 413.

Bibl.: AG IV Pl. IX 327 (J 772).

108. 135604. 15 x 11 x 6 mm.

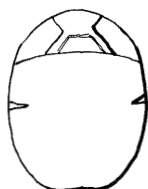
A twisted rope design flanked by six sloping lines on one side, seven on the other, between the segment of a circle and the frame.

Cf. Ward, Sacred Beetle Pl. XII 85. Newberry, Scarabs Pl. XIX 1.

Bibl.: AG IV Pl. VII 261 (1232).



135600



135601



L. 1029



L. 1030



135620



135593



135604

109. L.986. 15 x 11 x 7 mm.

A twisted rope design within a frame of two double lines connected to an outer border by short horizontal bars.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. XIII 36541. Jericho II fig. 295,2.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 176 (X).

110. 135626. 18 x 14 x 7 mm. Cowroid.

A twisted rope design; on either side six hieroglyphic signs in the form of an arm -which may be the letter ^c or the sign for arm.

Bibl.: AG IV Pl. VII 232 (E 942).

111. L.910. 15 x 10 x 7 mm.

A twisted rope design inside a frame which is connected with the border by short bars.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. XIII 36541.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 14 (AL 725).

112. L.979. 17 x 12 x 7 mm.

A twisted rope design flanked by two semi-circles within which are four segments of concentric circles.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 114 (LZ 111 pit 3).

113. L.1067. 21 x 15 x 9 mm.

Arrangement of ten concentric circles, those along the long axis connected by double bars. Some notches on the border.

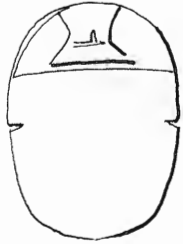
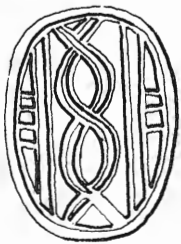
Cf. Jericho II fig. 289,4.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 88 (LW 911).

114. L.1022. 24 x 16 x 10 mm.

An arrangement of concentric circles. The group of six in the centre are connected by double bars; the rest form a border. One circle, above the central group touches this and is not part of the border. Rough work.

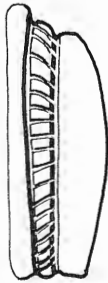
Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 10 (AO II 704).



L.986



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135626



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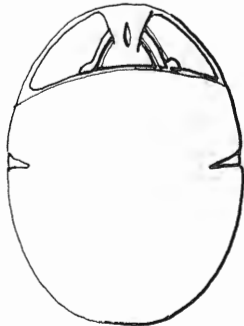
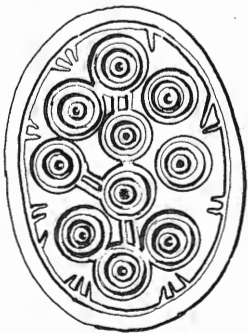
L.910



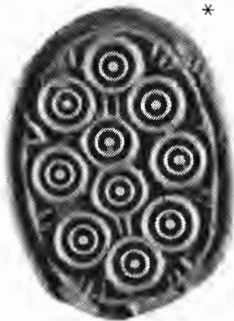
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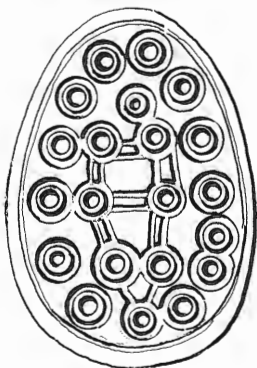
L.979



L.1067



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L.1022



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115. 135598. 15 x 10 x 6 mm

A central column of five concentric circles connected by short strokes. On either side, a column of double zig-zag lines.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. XIII 36561.

Bibl.: AG IV Pl. VII 245 (G 985).

NEW KINGDOM

116. L.976. 14 x 10 x 4 mm. Plaque.

Side 1: The king, holding the $\text{hk}3$ sign, clad in a long garment and wearing the blue crown. Before him the inscription $\text{mn-hpr-r}^{\text{C}}$ tit Imn, "Thutmosis III, the Image of Amun".

Side 2: The king as a human-headed bearded sphinx walks over a fallen enemy. In front of it is the prenomen of Thutmosis III, $\text{mn-hpr-r}^{\text{C}}$. A single stroke appears at the lower end of the cartouche*. Above the back of the sphinx, ntr nfr (good god) and behind the sign $\text{hk}3$ (ruler).

Cf. Brunton-Engelbach, Gurob Pl. XL 23. Cf. for side 1: Jaeger, Menkhéperrê p.86 § 371. Cf. for side 2: Petrie, Hyksos and Israelite Cities Pl. XXXVII 3.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 124 (361).

*It is likely that one or two strokes at the bottom of cartouches represent the string binding the upright element of the cartouche to the horizontal one and not a faulty writing of the plural strokes, as part of the name of Thutmosis IV. See for instance the plaque from Wuppertal, very similar in style and content discussed by W.Decker, CdE XLIV (1969) 195-199. That in the present case Thutmosis III. is intended is clear from the other side of the plaque.

117. L.1014. 35 x 26 x 15 mm.

The prenomen of Amenophis III; $\text{nb-m}3^{\text{C}}\text{t-r}^{\text{C}}$.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 17 (Top North).

118. L.896. 15 x 11 x 6 mm.

The prenomen of Amenophis III; $\text{nb-m}3^{\text{C}}\text{t-r}^{\text{C}}$. Damaged.

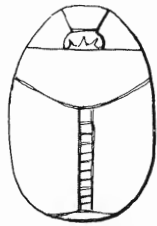
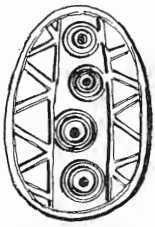
Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 125 (361).

119. 135592. 35 x 27 x 15 mm.

The prenomen of Amenophis III; $\text{nb-m}3^{\text{C}}\text{t-r}^{\text{C}}$. The hieroglyphic depicting the goddess Maat fairly roughly made.

Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. XIV 544 (Gezer).

Bibl.: AG II Pl. VIII 126 (A 1000 N.).



135598



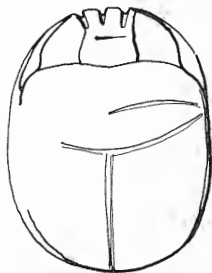
L.976



L.1014



L.896



135592

120. L.1013. 36 x 26 x 14 mm.

The prenomen of Amenophis III; nb-m3^Ct-r^C.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 64 (QE 1104).

121. L.1038. 15 x 10 x 6 mm.

The prenomen of Amenophis III; nb-m3^Ct-r^C. Surface pitted. Back, a bull's head?

122. L.953. 15 x 11 x 7 mm.

Amon, depicted with his typical high headdress, a long streamer descending from his back. He wears the small beard of gods and kings and sits on the sign for gold. In front is a hieroglyphic inscription in one vertical column: Imn-r^C nb t3wy mry, "Beloved of Amon-Re, Lord of the Two Countries".

Cf. Matouk II p.373,10.

Bibl.: AG II Pl. III 111 (KD 1083).

123. L.1032. 17 x 13 x 5 mm. Plaque.

Side 1: The gold Onuris lifts a spear which seems to end in the w3s sceptre. He wears the high feathers typical of this god and a ankle length robe. On his back is a rectangular parcel - perhaps the net Onuris carries as a hunter. One arm ends in a wide sleeve(?). Under this appear: ^Cnh, nfr. Over this is the name of god: in-hr.t.

Side 2: The same god, this time in a short robe. From the feather crown descends a streamer. He holds a w3s-sceptre in front of him, and an indeterminate two-pronged object (a weapon?) in his other, lowered, hand. In front are two signs: ^Cnh and nfr.

Cf. Skarabäen, Basel p. 321 No. 662.

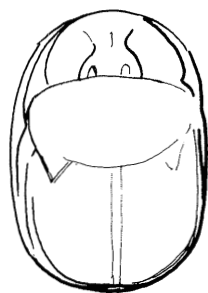
Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 193 (Grain pit).

124. 135612. 15 x 12 x 7 mm.

The king, holding flail and hk3 sign sits on a low-backed throne. The diminutive figure of a man faces him. XIXth Dynasty.

Cf. Ward, Sacred Beetle Pl. XIV 168. Newberry, SSS Pl. IX 37104. Rowe, Cat. Pl. XVI 633 (Gezer?). Matouk I p. 402,1669..

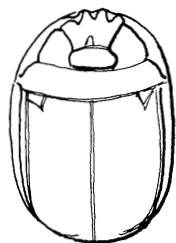
Bibl.: AG IV Pl. VII 238 (TCQ 965).



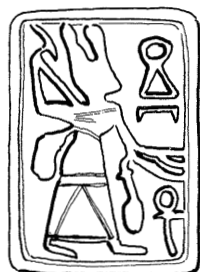
L. 1013



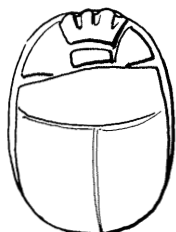
L. 1038



L. 953



L. 1032



135612



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125. L.1066. 15 x 11 x 5 mm. Plaque.

Side 1: A young ibex couchant. Lines in front and back seem to indicate a bower or thicket.

Side 2: Below the head of a falcon, above a flying bird, before him a nfr sign.

Cf. Skarabäen, Basel p. 319 No. 651; p. 346 No. 787. Jaeger, Menkhéperrê p. 324 No. 622.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 45 (SM 949).

126. L.1031. 16 x 13 x 6 mm.

A roughly drawn Hathor head. From the neck emerge two uraei. Headdress, neck, cow-ears and uraei are hatched.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 105 (LZ²⁰ 990).

127. 135623. 13 x 10 x 6 mm.

A roughly executed Hathor head with headdress of two horns turning towards the centre and a lanceolate centre-piece. A tall sign (nfr?) on either side replaces the uraei usual in Hathor representations.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. X 36802.

Bibl. AG IV Pl. VII 226 (E 920).

128. L.1020. 13 x 10 x 6 mm.

A group of hieroglyphs: nswt-bity, "King of Upper and Lower Egypt". On one side a small nb sign. Body and wings of bee hatched.

Cf. Newberry, Timins Collection Pl. VII 36.

Bibl. AG III Pl. III 55 (QM 1056).

129. L.1069. 16 x 11 x 6 mm.

A Red Crown beside an S-spiral; thin nb signs above and below. Very weakly drawn.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. III 56 (QO 1056).

130. L.900. 14 x 10 x 6 mm.

A group of hieroglyphs: ^cnh, i (possibly for m3^ct), nfr, nb at both ends.

Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 191 (X).

131. 135619. 12 x 9 x 6 mm.

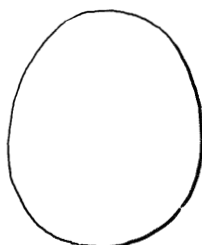
Three hieroglyphic signs: an indistinct tall upright sign, i, and a uraeus.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. VI 37253.

Bibl.: AG IV Pl. IX 328 .

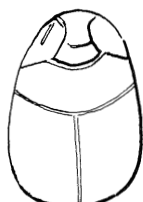


L. 1066



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L. 1031



135623



L. 1020



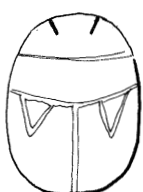
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L. 1069



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L. 900



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135619

132. L.959. 18 x 12 x 9 mm.

The hieroglyph sm3 (to unite, that is the countries) in its XIXth Dynasty form, showing the lungs, trachea and plants winding round these. The sign stands on a nb sign. Roughly made.

Cf. Petrie, Hyksos and Israelite Cities Pl. IX 113 (with additional nswt-bity).

Bibl.: AG III Pl. IV 158 (X).

LATE PERIOD

133. 132040. 12 x 8 x 5 mm.

In a cartouche-like frame, an angular nfr sign flanked by ^cnh signs.

134. L.1049. 10 x 8,5 x 5 mm. Diameter of ring 16 mm.

A Hathor-head with locks, a horned sun-disk on her head. The neck is indicated by faint horizontal hatching. Un-Egyptian in style. Back destroyed. Lapis lazuli, covered with dark brown glaze. Gold mount.

135. 135627. 13 x 9 x 6 mm.

A nfr sign between sedge plants. Hedgehog back.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. X 36913.

Bibl.: AG IV Pl. IX 337 (LAF 1035).

136. 135629. 14 x 9 x 6 mm.

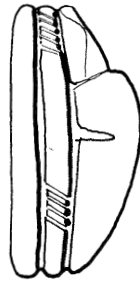
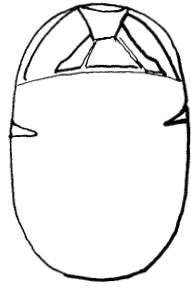
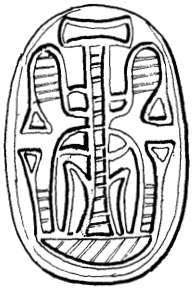
A plant on the r sign. This may be a confusion of the sign for south, rsw, combining the plant of Lower Egypt with the r sign.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. XII 37203. Rowe, Cat. Pl. XVI 619.

Bibl.: AG IV Pl. VII 250 (LAZ 1006).

137. 135605. 16 x 10 x 7 mm.

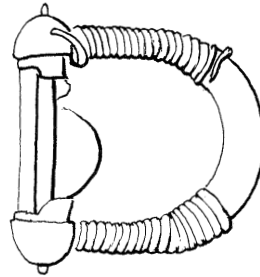
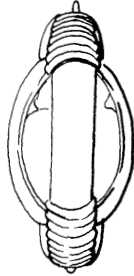
Surface damaged and worn. Three horizontal lines in the lower part may be intended for nb t3wy, "Lord of the Two Countries", an epithet of the king.



L. 959



132040



L. 1049



135627



135629

A SEAL IMPRESSION FROM THE MIDDLE KINGDOM OR THE HYKSOS PERIOD

138. 135621.

This is a pellet of grey clay with the seal impression on its flat surface; a hieroglyphic inscription (a name and a title) is framed by a continuous S-spiral. Most of the inscription is well preserved and there is no doubt at all about its reading: 3tw n tt hq3-nb, "The official attached to the table of the ruler, Sa-neb."

For the reading 3tw of this group which was formerly read w^Crtw see G.Posener, RdE 15 (1963) pp. 127-128. The personal name Sa-neb "the son of (my) lord" is well known from the Middle Kingdom in Egypt. See Ranke, PN I 282,17; Martin, Egyptian Administrative and Private Name Seals, Oxford 1971, p. 101 No. 1301.



135621



G E Z E R

A group of scarabs acquired on 12th April 1913, recognisable by the number beginning 104, is mentioned in the Museum's records in the following terms: " ... many of (these) were found at Gezer and sites in the immediate neighbourhood of that place ... " As the other large group of scarabs (numbers beginning 105) recorded as coming from Gezer in the Museum was acquired in October 1912, both groups may have come from the same illicit digging activities.

MIDDLE KINGDOM

1. 104907. 15 x 11 x 6 mm.

h^C-k3w-r^C, Kha^Ckaure, the prenomen of Sesostri^Cs III. This may be a re-issue.

Bibl.: Hall, Cat. p. 302, 2871.

2. 104925. 24,5 x 17 x 10 mm.

ss^v ^Cn nsw sm3yt Imny nb im3h, "The king's record scribe, consort, Imeny, Lord of honour". Imeny is a well known personal name of the Middle Kingdom (Ranke, PN I p. 31 No. 13).

Bibl.: G.T.Martin, Egyptian Administrativ and Private-Name Seals, Oxford 1971, p. 21 No. 209; Pl. 35,26.

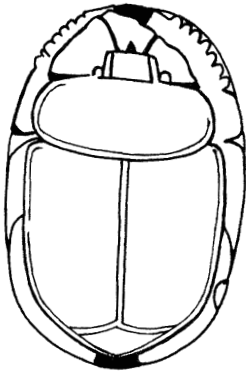
HYKSOS PERIOD

3. 104910. 27 x 19 x 12 mm.

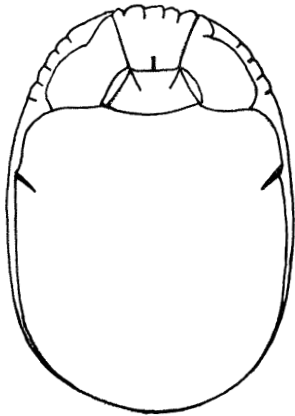
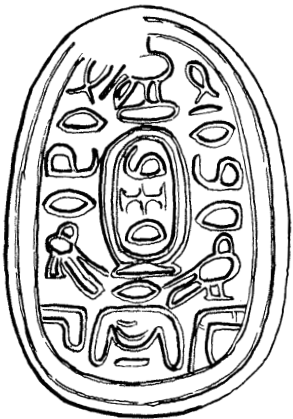
Framed by a rope border are two columns of identical hieroglyphs flanking a cartouche. At the top is the sign hm (majesty), followed by r, ^C, a falcon, and a triangle which stands for ntr (god). On top is another falcon. The cartouche stands on a nbw (gold) sign. In the cartouche is ^Cnt; Anat-Har, a king of the XVIth Dynasty is known from only one document (Skarabäen, Basel p. 223 No. 165) where the name of the goddess is written exactly as on this scarab. Another Hyksos king wsr ^Cnt is known from Petrie, Scarabs Pl. XXI 1. In Jericho we have the same sequence Anat (Jericho II p. 630 fig. 295,11). For Anat-Har see Gauthier, LR II p. 138 No. III. von Beckerath, 2. Zw. p. 279, XVI N. Martin, op. cit. No. 349 (with literature).



104307



576401



104910



4. 105140. 13,7 x 9 x 6 mm.

Within a border of three pairs of spirals is a vertical column of hieroglyphs in imitation of a royal name: h^c , k3, hpr . At the bottom an obliquely hatched inverted nb sign.

5. 104928. 21 x 16 x 10 mm.

Indistinct design. On one side, the sequence c , r, n, c , the c nr type of Second Intermediate Period grouping of hieroglyphs.

Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. IV 162 (Tell el-Farah).

6. 104940. 16 x 10 x 7 mm.

The royal title n-sw-bit, "King of Upper and Lower Egypt", on a nbw (gold) sign with an c nh sign on either side.

Cf. Petrie, Historical Scarabs Pl. XXIII 668. Matouk II p. 412, 2409.

7. 104920. 19 x 13 x 7,5 mm.

Above a nbw (gold) sign a scroll pattern derived from the hieroglyph s3 (protection). Above this two red crowns flank the signs nfr and mn (stability).

Cf. Matouk II p. 407, 2135.

8. 104941. 16 x 11 x 7 mm.

Hieroglyphic arrangement with central nbw (gold) motif.

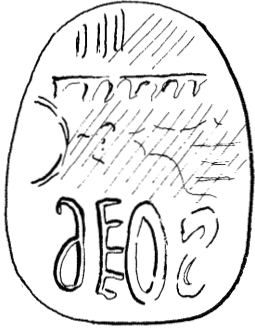
Cf. Petrie, Buttons Pl. X 496. Matouk II p. 412, 2413.

9. 104930. 21 x 14 x 8 mm.

Hieroglyphic arrangement with central \underline{dd} (stability) sign, c nh, nfr, nswt (king) and red crowns.



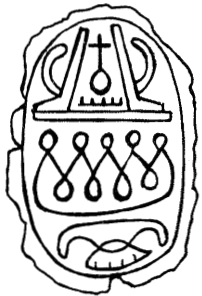
105140



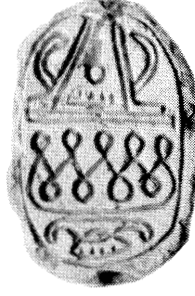
104928



104940



104920



104941



104930



10. 104937. 13 x 8 x 5 mm.

Hieroglyphic arrangement: hm (majesty) and a Red crown in the centre. Above a horizontal Red Crown; nb below all.

Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. VII 251 (Jericho); Pl. VII 252 (Lachish). Jericho II fig. 286,7.

11. 104944. 16 x 12 x 7 mm.

A beetle, a large sun disk above its head. On either side two segments of concentric circles.

Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. IV 156 (Tell el-Ajjul).

12. 105143. 13 x 9 x 5 mm.

A beetle between two nfr signs, one inverted.

13. 105141. 13 x 10 x 6 mm.

A beetle (in the style of 105143 above) with a small disk above and below.

Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. IV 157 (Jericho). Jericho II figs. 287,3; 295,21; 302,10.

14. 104948. 15 x 11 x 7 mm.

An ^cnh sign within a border of two linked scrolls.

Cf. Jericho II fig. 303,4.

15. 104939. 14 x 10 x 7 mm.

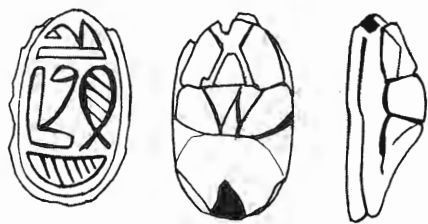
A branch flanked by ^c signs; above, a geometrical pattern; below, a nb.

Cf. Jericho II fig. 299,3.

16. 104926. 27 x 19 x 11 mm.

Within a rope-border stands a naked woman, grasping two large branches. The genitalia are emphasized, a rich collar is indicated.

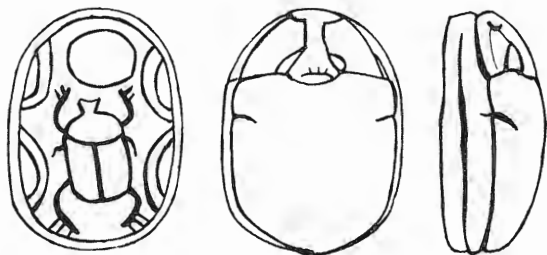
Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. V 180 (Beth-Shean). Lachish IV Pl. XXX 11. Beste, CAA II 115.



104937



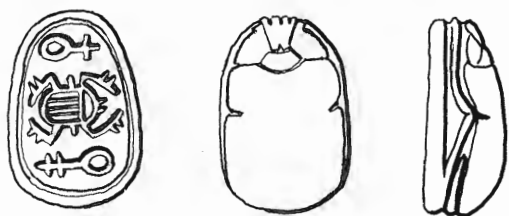
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104944



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105143



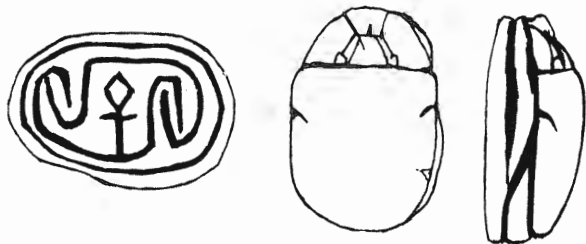
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105141



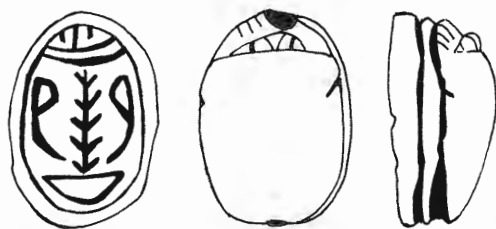
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104948



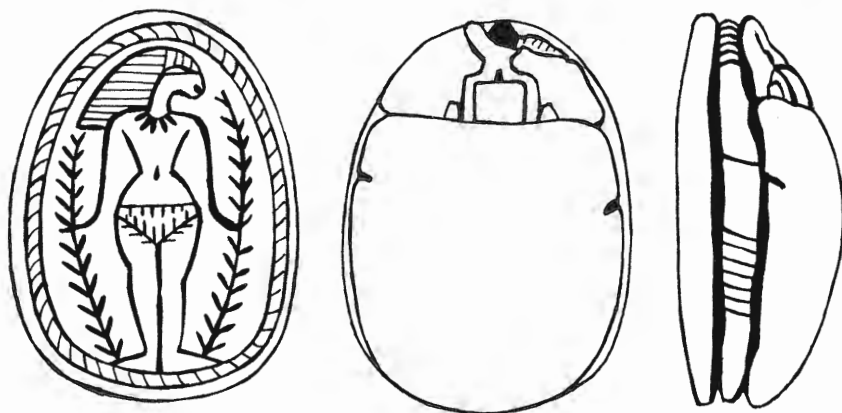
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104939



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104926



17. 105135. 18 x 14 x 9 mm.

A standing female in a long robe with a hatched skirt holds a branch in one hand, the other reaching to the hem of the robe. She wears a necklace with pendants. Before her bird-like face is a fish, beside the branch a knife-like object. Behind the woman, near her right hand, a h^c_u sign.

Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. V 180 (Beth Shean).

18. 104933. 17 x 12 x 7 mm.

A human-headed sphinx passant, with a forked tail touching its neck, faces an uraeus. The bodies are indicated by cross-hatching. Provincial work.

19. 104917. 17 x 12 x 8 mm.

A griffin, whose tail terminates in a uraeus faces another uraeus. Primitive work.

Cf. Jericho II fig. 296,13.

20. 104927. 25 x 18 x 10 mm.

A seated lion holding a small branch with a foreleg; a uraeus over his back. Bodies of the animal are indicated by cross-hatching, the mane by a few parallel lines. Provincial style.

Cf. Lachish IV Pl. XXX 43. Jericho II figs. 296,16.17" 302,9.

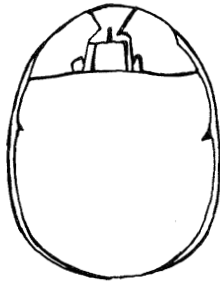
21. 104946. 16 x 12 x 7 mm.

A goat, couchant, a branch behind it. Rows of parallel lines around its neck. Fairly well made.

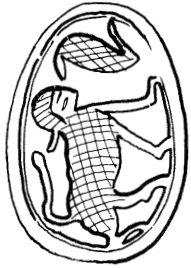
Cf. Newberry, Scarabs Pl. XXV 22. Brunton/ Engelbach, Gurob Pl. XXVI 17.

22. 104945. 16 x 11 x 6,5 mm.

An ass, its fur indicated by miniscule triangles. Above its back a uraeus.



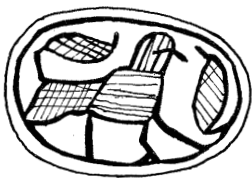
105135



104933



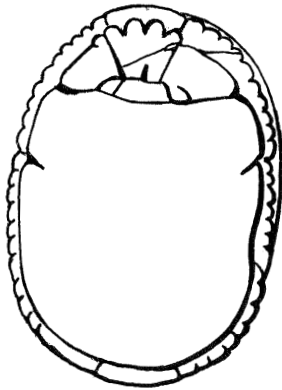
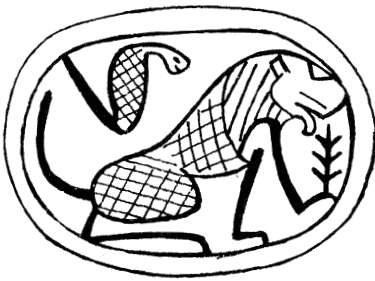
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104917



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104927



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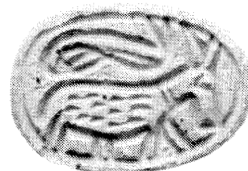
104946



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104945



23. 104929. 21 x 15 x 9 mm.

A lion attacking a goat. The tail of the lion terminates in a large uraeus. The scene is a little crowded and the movement rather stiff. Mediocre technique.

24. 105132. 22 x 15 x 10 mm.

A seated dog or wolf with raised tail, its head turning back towards a vulture which sits on its back pecking at it. A branch above both. A uraeus emerges from the front paw of the dog. The fur is indicated by short strokes.

25. 105138. 16 x 11 x 7 mm.

Two goats, couchant, tête-bêche.

26. 104923. 20 x 14 x 8 mm.

Within a rope border two falcons face a uraeus. The falcons represent "the two lords", Horus and Seth, in the early form of royal protocol rather than the later title "the two ladies", i.e., "King of Upper and Lower Egypt".

Cf. Jericho II fig. 301,4.5.

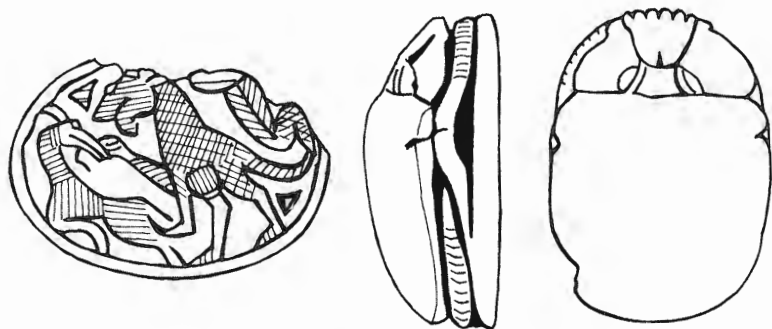
27. 104922. 20 x 14 x 7 mm.

Two confronted falcons, behind each a uraeus. The sign above may represent a nbw (gold) sign. Careless hatching. Primitive work.

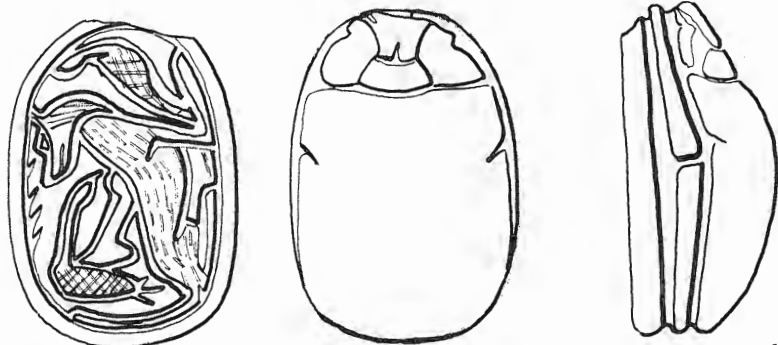
28. 104935. 16 x 11,5 x 8 mm.

A falcon between two uraei, possibly standing on a crocodile. Damaged.

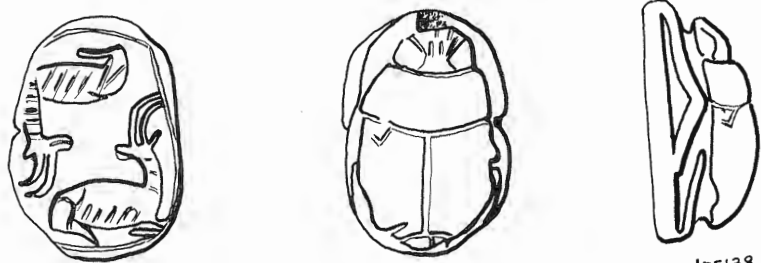
Cf. Jericho II fig. 288,15.



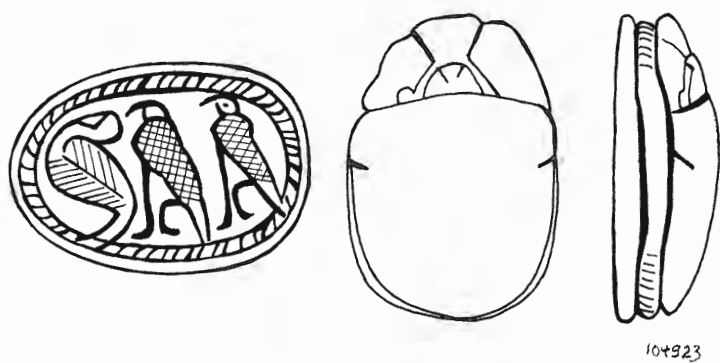
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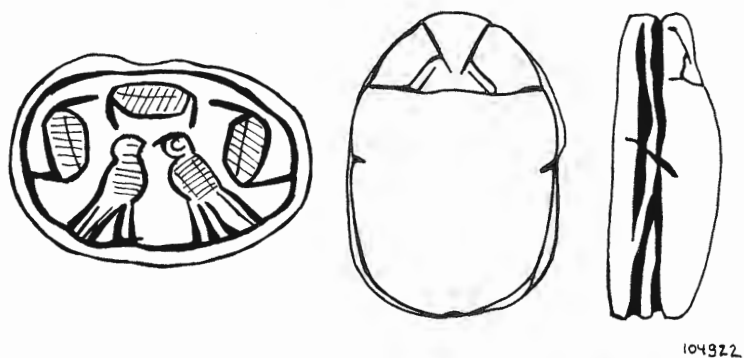
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105138



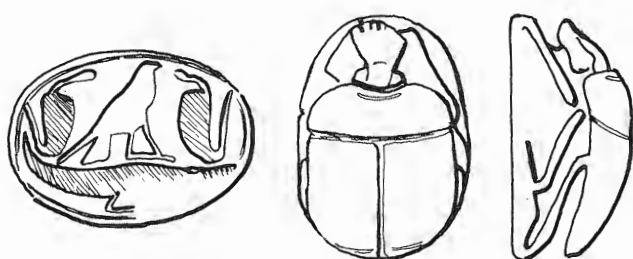
104923



104922



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104935



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29. 104918. 18 x 13 x 7 mm.

A falcon standing between two uraei. Summary work.

Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. IX 337 (Tell el-Farah). Petrie, AG V Pl. X 123-125. Jericho II fig 301,4.5. Niccacci, Nuovi Scarabei Hyksos p. 64 No. 171; Tav. V 171.

30. 104924. 22 x 16 x 10 mm.

Four uraei upright on a nb sign, arranged in two confronting pairs. Fine work; careful hatching indicates bodies and weave of basket.

31. 104947. 16 x 11 x 7,5 mm.

A four-legged beetle between two uraei. Roughly made.

Cf. Jericho II fig. 300,31.

32. 105134. 19 x 15 x 8,5 mm.

An involved knot pattern within fishbone border. Split along long axis due to oxidation of copper in hole.

Cf. Jericho II fig 295,13 (for fishbone pattern).

33. 104932. 17 x 13 x 9 mm.

Two lines of hooked scrolls joined by vertical line. Damaged.

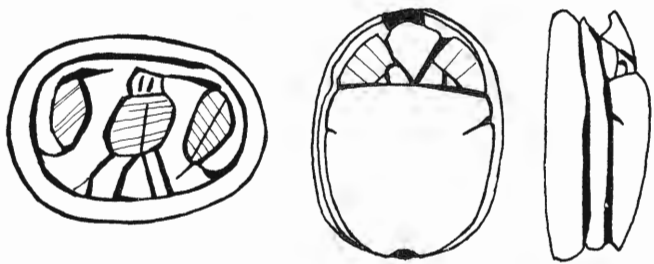
Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. XIII 36548. Jericho II figs. 294,1; 296,1; 297,8.

34. 104938. 14 x 10 x 6 mm.

Two flowers with intertwined stalks in the centre. Above, a flower-like ^cnh sign flanked by petal-like segments. Below, a geometrical flower design also flanked by segments indicating petals.

35. 105142. 13 x 9,5 x 6 mm.

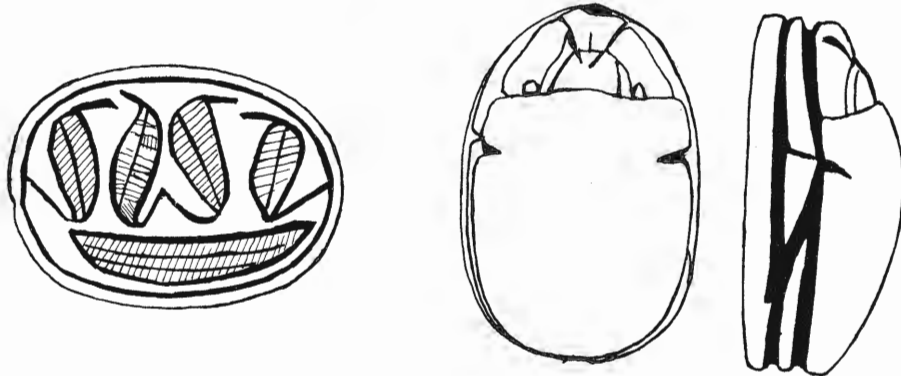
A central S-spiral linked to two flanking elongated hooked spirals.



104918



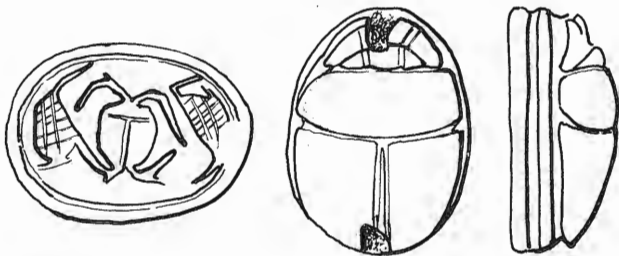
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104924



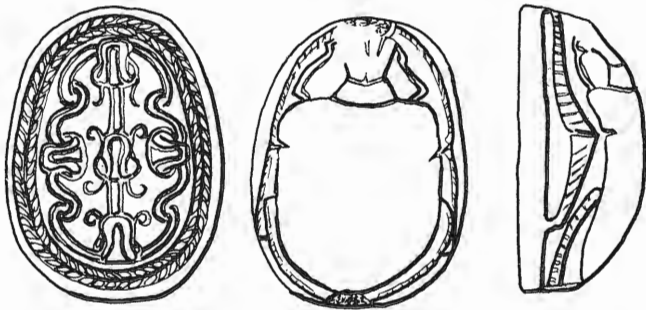
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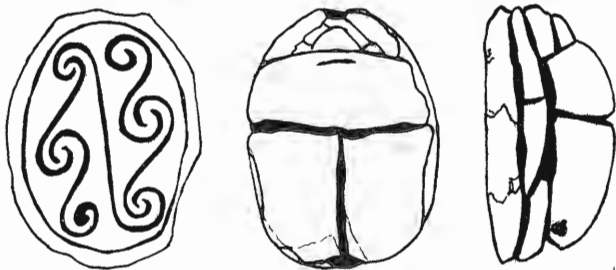
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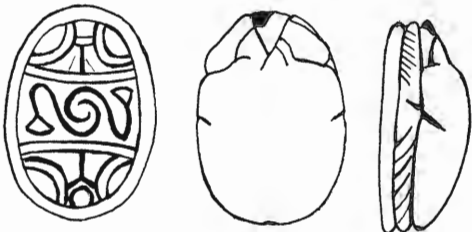
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104932



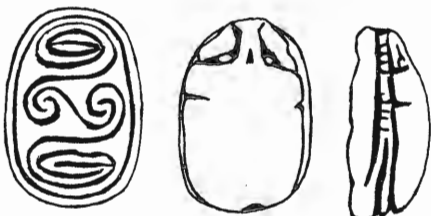
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104938



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36. 104956. 10 x 7,5 x 5 mm.

Twisted rope pattern with segments indicated on either side.

Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. X 412 (Tell Balata).

37. 105137. 17,5 x 13 x 8 mm.

Twisted rope pattern with four hatched semi-circles at the sides.

38. 104936. 12 x 9 x 5 mm.

Three concentric circles of two rings around a dot; two corners are segmented and cross-hatched.

39. 104957. 9 x 6 x 4 mm.

Four concentric circles of double rings around a dot, with two segmented sides.

Cf. Gezer III Pl. CCVa 14.

NEW KINGDOM

40. 105133. 23 x 16 x 10,5 mm.

Symmetrical arrangement of a royal name, and other hieroglyphic signs, all within a rope border. In the centre: nb-ḥpr-r^C, which is a variation of nwb-ḥpr-r^C, Antef Vth of the XVIIth Dynasty*. On both sides the royal name is framed by a twig; on either side of the twigs are uraei on nb signs. The goddess of Lower Egypt, Buto, is represented as a cobra; two snakes with the nb sign signify "Ladies of Upper and Lower Egypt", i.e. Nekhbet and Buto. As it would not be very fitting for a king of the XVIIth Dynasty to call himself exclusively "King of Lower Egypt" at a time when the Hyksos ruled that part of the country, this double meaning must have been intended here.

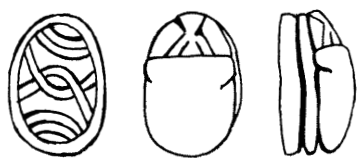
*J.Vercoutter, *Mélanges offerts à K.Michalowski*, Warszawa 1966, pp. 221-222. J. Vercoutter, *Mirgissa I*, Paris 1970, p. 183; Pl. XXVI 2. J.Vercoutter, *Mirgissa III*, Paris 1976, p. 281; Pl. XXVI 2.3. The scarab with nb like ours has been found at Mirgissa in a tomb (of the KERMA cemetery) with another having the normal orthography, nwb-ḥpr-r^C, so that there can be no doubt of that the writing on our scarab represents this king. It is surprising to find an object of this dynasty in Palestine.

41. 104914. 16,6 x 11 x 7,5 mm.

The central part of this group of hieroglyphs contains the royal name nwb-ḥpr-r^C, i.e. Antef V of the XVIIth. Dynasty (see No. 105133 above). The arrangement is unusual, the r^C sign not in its usual position at the beginning. Above the name is a horizontal ḥpr sign and at the lower part of the inscription two ^Cnh signs.

Cf. J.Vercoutter, *Mirgissa I*, Paris 1970, Pl. XXVI 3.

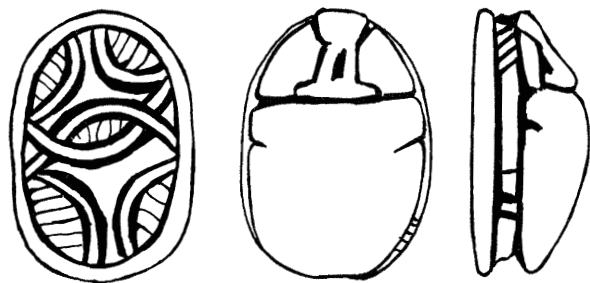
Bibl.: Hall, Cat. p. 302, 2872.



104956



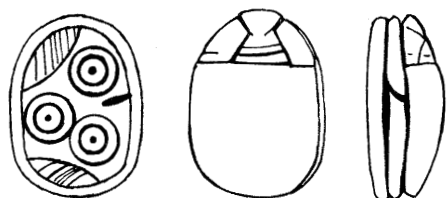
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105137



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104936



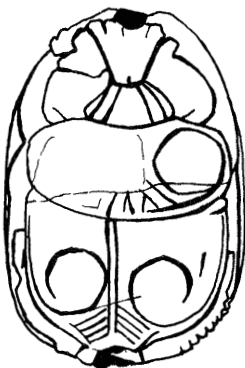
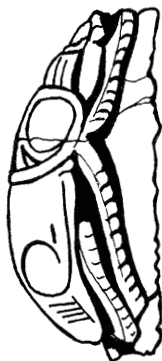
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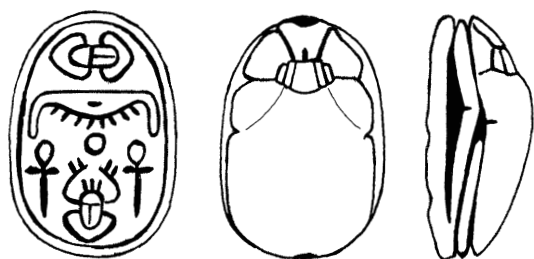
104957



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105133



104914



42. 104934. 17 x 13 x 8 mm.

Imn-htp (Amenophis) in coarse writing, the letter i inverted, a clumsy and superfluous r^c on top. Scarabs containing this group of hieroglyphs are generally assigned to Amenophis I.

Bibl.: Hall, Cat. p. 302, 2873.

43. 104906. 15 x 10 x 7 mm.

Mn-hpr-r^c, the prenomen of Thutmosis III, in a cartouche. Above, ntr nfr (good god). Three pairs of addorsed uraei around the cartouche.

Cf. Hall, Cat. p. 91, 927. A. Hamada/ Sh. Farid, ASAE 50 (1950) Pl. VII 17 (from tomb of XVIIIth Dynasty at Kôm el-Hisn. Jaeger, Menkhéperrê p. 101 § 451.

44. 105145. 16 x 9 x 9 mm. Bead.

On all four sides the prenomen of Thutmosis III, mn-hpr-r^c. Re-issue.

45. 104916. 18 x 12 x 5 mm. Plaque.

Side 1: ^c3-hprw-r^c, the prenomen of Amenophis II, in a rectangular frame. Beside this a young bull with two hieroglyphs over its back: to be read k3 mn ib. This is part of the royal protocol to be read: strong bull, stable of heart (see Wb Belegstellen II 62,8). That this is intended shows Skarabäen, Basel p. 261 No. 352 where the "strong arm" sign is preserved.

Side 2: The kneeling king, wearing the blue crown; on either side, a rectangular frame containing his prenomen.

Cf. other plaques with the same expression: Hall, Cat. p. 162, 1641-1643.

Bibl.: Hall, Cat. p. 303, 2876.

46. 104912. 17 x 12 x 7 mm.

Hieroglyphic group: h^c (rising), nfr (beautiful), thrice repeated, and ntr nfr (good god). Hall suggests combining all these into an expression: Appearance of the beauties of the good god". He sees in this scarab a coronation issue. Above these hieroglyphs is a cartouche with the prenomen of Amenophis II, ^c3-hprw-r^c.

Cf. Skarabäen, Basel p. 297 No. 334.

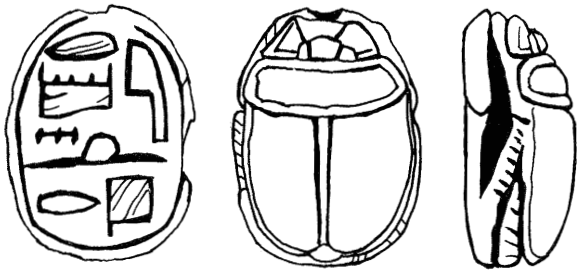
Bibl.: Hall, Cat. p. 303, 2877.

47. 104909. 16 x 12 x 7 mm.

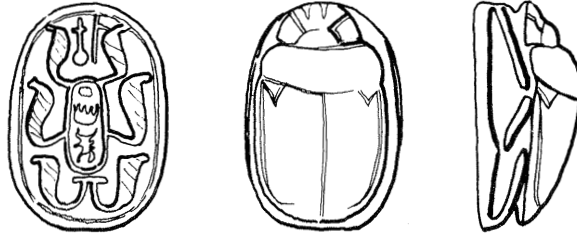
A seated baboon with a lunar disk on his head, representing Thot, sits before a cartouche containing the prenomen of Thutmosis IV, mn-hprw-r^c. The sign mr (beloved) above and the baboon combine into "Thutmosis IV, beloved of Thot". A nb sign below all.

Cf. Petrie, Historical Scarabs Pl. XXXII 980. Newberry, Scarabs Pl. XXX 2.

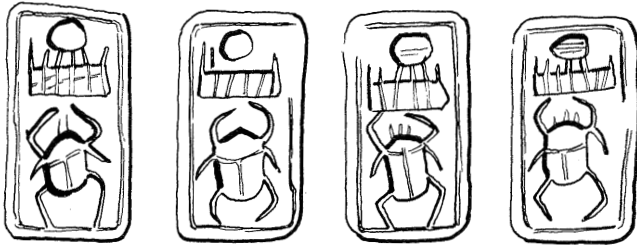
Bibl.: Hall, Cat p. 303, 2878.



104934



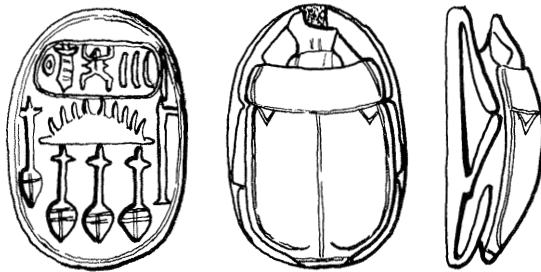
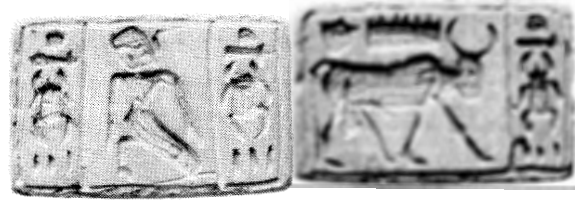
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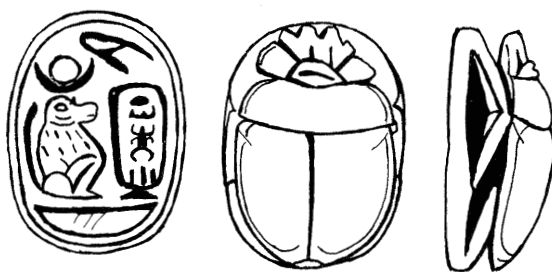
105145



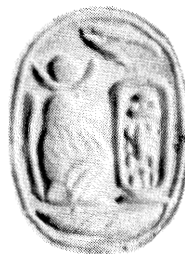
104916



104912



104909



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48. 104905. 15 x 11 x 4,5 mm. Plaque.

Side 1: A human-headed sphinx couchant wearing the blue crown with emergent uraeus; before it a cartouche with $mn-hprw-r^C$, the prenomen of Thutmosis IV. Behind the sphinx a winged uraeus.

Side 2: An ibex couchant, branches before and behind it.

Bibl.: Hall, Cat. p. 303, 2879.

49. 104911. 19 x 14 x 8 mm.

In the centre a cartouche with the prenomen of Amenophis III, $mn-m3^C t-r^C$, standing on a nbw (gold) sign. On either side three nfr signs with a $wd3t$ eye above each, the left one incomplete.

Bibl. Hall, Cat. p. 303, 2880.

50. 104913. 16 x 12 x 5 mm, Plaque.

Side 1: $nb-m3^C t-r^C$, the prenomen of Amenophis III.

Side 2: $hmt-nswt-ty$, "the king's wife, Tiy".

Bibl.: Hall, Cat. p. 303, 2881.

51. 104908. 16 x 12 x 8 mm.

$hmt-nswt-ty$, "the king's wife, Tiy".

Cf. scarab broken along its long axe found in Jaffa, Leclant, *Orientalia* 43

(1974) p. 219 "e" and note 89; see also Kaplan, *Bulletin Museum Haaretz* 14 (1972)

p. 10. Jaeger, *Menkhéperre* p. 265 No. 365.

52. 105139. 13 x 10 x 6,5 mm.

A royal name, $wsr-m3^C t-r^C$, $stp-n-r^C$, the prenomen of Ramses II. Because of the flattened lower part of r^C in both cases the sign could be t and the name would then read $t3-wsrt$, $stpt-n-mwt$. The seated goddess would then be interpreted as Mut and not Maat. This would be the name of Queen Twosert, end of the XIXth Dynasty. For possible confusion between the names of Ramses II and Twosert see J.Yoyotte, *VT* 12 (1962) p. 465.

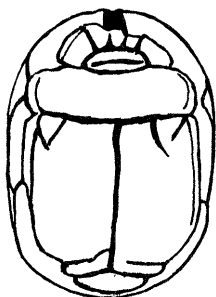
53. 104921. 19 x 14 x 8 mm.

A male figure seated on a high-backed chair on a pedestal, his hands raised. On either side are four objects resembling nb signs; match-stick style.

Cf. Petrie, *Buttons Pl.* XIX 1560 (Tell Yahudieh). Matouk II p. 402, 1676.



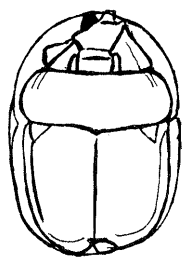
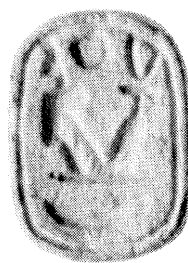
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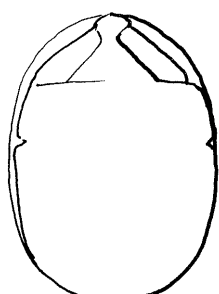
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105139



104921



54. 104954. 11 x 7,5 x 5 mm.

A falcon, summarily designed. The exergue is decorated with a chevron pattern.

55. 104949. 15 x 10 x 5 mm.

the three registers. Bottom: hm (majesty) in the centre, a uraeus on one side and the sign ntr (god) on the other. Central register: a falcon facing a hm sign and nfr (good or beautiful) behind. Above: a rectangle which may be a divider or the sign for a piece of land, topped by the sign of the rising sun, h^c. There is a tiny sign like a latin "t" over the back of the falcon.

56. 104955. 12 x 10 x 4 mm. Scaraboid.

Stylised wd3t-eye.

57. 104919. 18 x 13,5 x 8 mm.

A prancing horse wearing an elaborate headdress, on its back the word ^cn (beautiful). (See Wb I 190,17 for application to horses.) The expression may be a synonym of nfr (beautiful) and is frequent on scarabs with horses. The ^c frequently found over animals may be a defective writing of this.

Cf. Petrie, Historical Scarabs Pl. IL 1534 (for the headdress).

58. 105136. 15 x 12 x 8 mm.

A griffin (?) walks before two quadrupeds, one a lion, the other indeterminate. Above the head of the griffin a small sun disk, one wing is spread out above its back with feathers indicated; the other wing is spread downwards and for lack of space is much shorter and simpler.

Cf. Matouk I p. 384, 570. Skarabäen, Basel p. 387 No. B 83.

59. 104951. 14 x 9 x 5,5. Cowroid.

A fish, some plants emerging from its mouth. Well made.

60. 104953. 12 x 9 x 5 mm.

Imn-r^c, Amon-Re, nb signs on both sides.

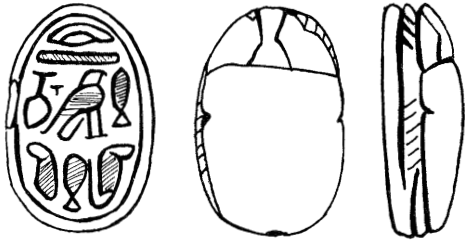
Cf. Vodoz, Genève 39.



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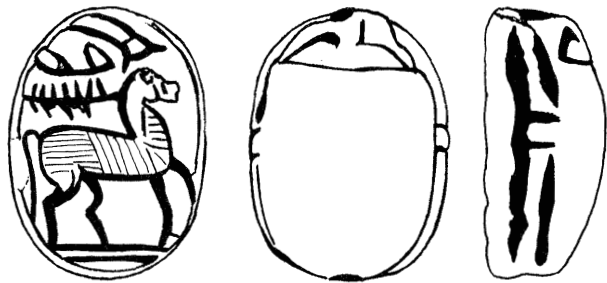
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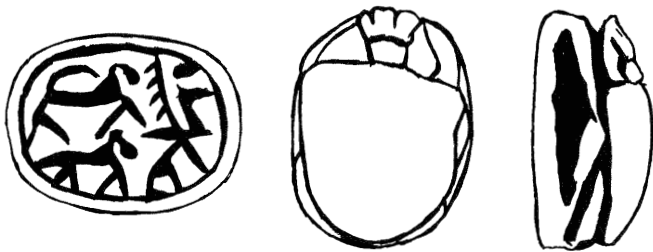
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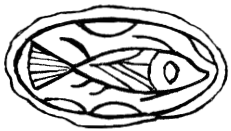
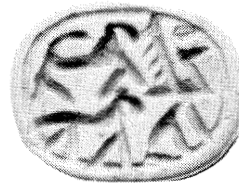
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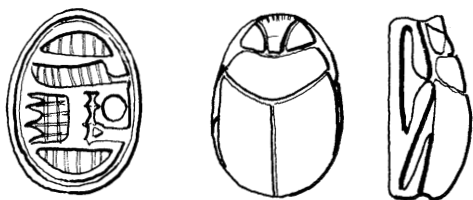
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104951



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104953



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61. 104942. 16 x 11 x 6 mm.

Imn-r^C, Amon-Re. Vertical lines on both sides of the name of the god, the ones on the left forming a nb sign.

62. 104950. 14 x 10 x 7 mm.

A clump of papyrus of Lower Egypt, below the solar bark (formed like a nb sign) with the disk. A small disk on either side of the plant.

Cf. Engelbach/ Gunn, Harageh Pl. XX 196. Matouk II p. 405, 2025 (without the bark).

LATE PERIOD

63. 105147. 21 x 18 x 25 mm.

A cartouche in the upper centre containing meaningless hieroglyphs, inverted: r^C, k3, wd3t eye, hm. On either side of the cartouche, also inverted are wd3t eyes and, below them uraei. Below this, in the middle register, separated by a horizontal line from the cartouche above, are two Horus falcons, between them the sign h_u (bright), flanked by nsw.t bity, "King of Upper and Lower Egypt". The group stands on a pedestal from the bottom of which two uraei emerge. Under the pedestal is a cord design. The bronze mount may be much more recent.

64. 104952. 13 x 9 x 5 mm.

Surface worn. Of a series of hieroglyphs only nfr can be identified.

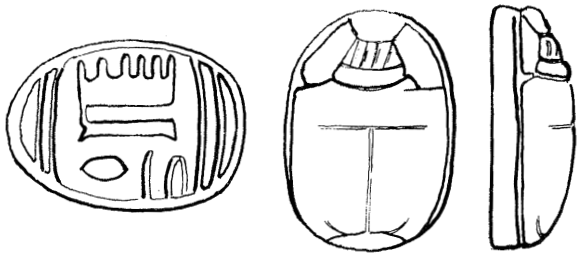
65. 104931. 17 x 14 x 8 mm.

A lion passant, a sun disk on its back. Surface worn.

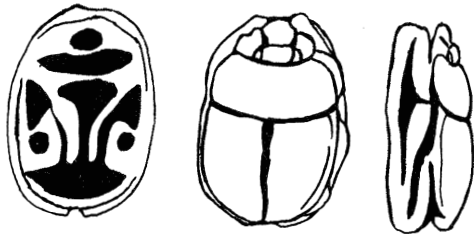
66. 105144. 20 x 12 x 5,5 mm. Plaque.

Side 1: a wd3t eye.

Side 2: a beetle.



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104942

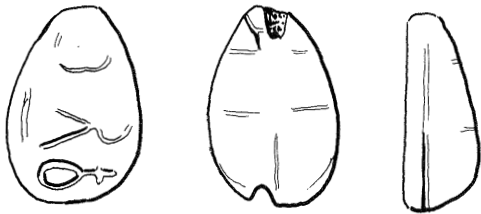


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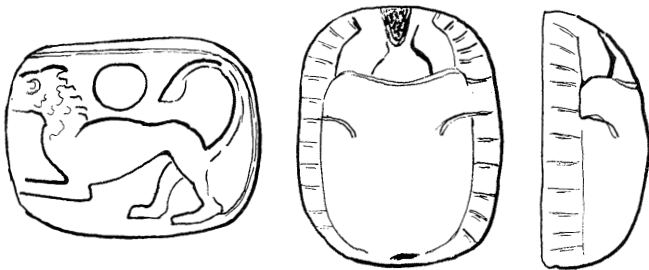


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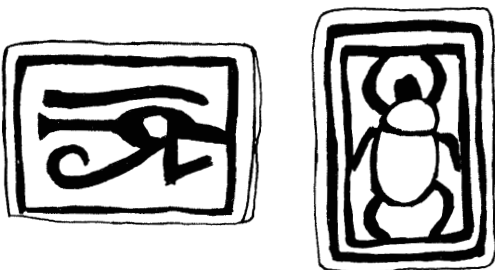
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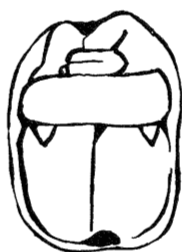
105144



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67. 104943. 16 x 12 x 7 mm.

A man walking to the right, arms at his sides. Surface worn.



104943



B Y B L O S

MIDDLE KINGDOM

1. 58094. 15 x 10 x 7 mm.

Two hieroglyphic signs: within k3, a plant resembling Gardiner's sign M 15 and M 16, the plant of Lower Egypt. A similar scarab, with different back, was found in the "Montet Jar" (cf. O.Tufnell/ W.A.Ward, Syria XLIII (1966) fig. 2,26).

2. 49426. 16 x 11 x 8 mm.

A scroll in an involved pattern. It has affinities to No. 58094 above and should be dated with it to the Middle Kingdom.

HYKSOS PERIOD

3. 58098. 11,5 x 9 x 4,5 mm. Gold.

A grouping of delicate spirals, appliqué work on a plain background.

The provenance of this scarab is given as "Byblos?". It was acquired by the Museum together with most of the following material.

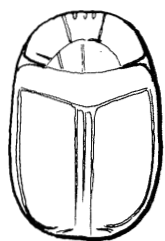
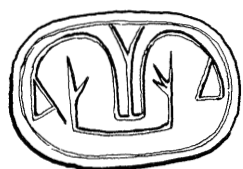
Cf. Jericho II fig. 282,10. Skarabäen, Basel p. 199 No. 40 (for back and sides).

LATE PERIOD

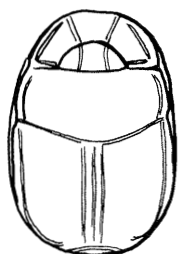
4. 58095. 25 x 16 x 11 mm.

Hieroglyphic inscription: nbt pr hnm-nfrw s3.t sn-hk3, "The Lady of the House Khnum-neferu, the daughter of Sen-Kheka".

For the name see Ranke, PN I p. 275,19 and for hk3 as a personal name, *ibid.* p. 256,21. (Where a lady of this name is the mother mentioned in Apis-stele 223, Louvre).



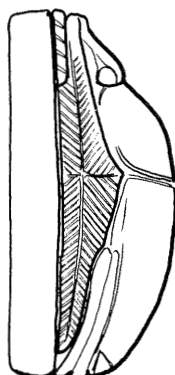
58094



49426



58098



58095

5. 58802. 17 x 12 x 6 mm. Plaque.

Side 1: s3 h^c .k (protection of your body).

Side 2: b3 nfr nb rdy.t^c nh snb (The good ram, the Lord. To give life and health).

The reference is to the ram god of Mendes.

For the determinative of s3 (protection) see Wb III 414.

6. 58093. 17 x 12 x 8 mm.

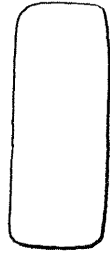
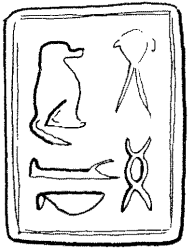
A man in profile, one leg foreward, holding a short knife or stick in one hand; the other arm and hand are not indicated. The head with a rectangular excrescence near the mouth, and a bead-like eye, resembles a monkey.

7. 48235. 18 x 13 x 9,2 mm.

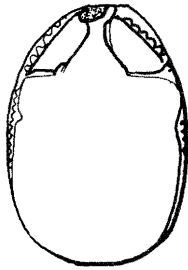
Divided by a horizontal line. In the upper register a winged Isis(?) stands between two seated figures of the king as a child, holding his finger to his mouth. In front of the goddess he is depicted wearing the blue crown, behind her, the double crown. He is seated on a chair with low back-rest. In the lower register is an ibex passant with its head turned back.

For the style and for Isis with horns and disk see, for example, the scarab from Amrit, 48213.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. XVII 37388. Skarabäen, Basel p. 324 No.672. Matthiae/ Scandone, Cagliari p. 87; Pl. XXIV H2 (The cryptographical interpretation is doubtful).



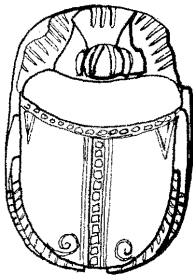
58802



58093



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48235



A M R I T

HYKSOS PERIOD

1. 48233. 18 x 11 x 17 mm.

Hieroglyphic arrangement: within a oval cartouche-like central frame appear the signs r, n, r and two r signs standing upright. On either side wd₃t eyes with degenerate nfr signs. Slightly damaged.

2. 48244. 17 x 12 x 7 mm.

Hieroglyphic arrangement: a central nbw motif, below it red crowns and nfr. Above uraei flanking a nfr. Slightly damaged.

Cf. Jericho II fig. 282,23.

3. 48230. 17 x 12 x 7,5 mm.

Hieroglyphic arrangement: motif of nbw (gold) flanked by red crowns; above two nfr signs, between them the group pt, possibly part of the name of the God Ptah.

Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. I 42 (Jericho).

4. 48240. 16 x 11 x 7 mm.

Hieroglyphic arrangement: nbw (gold) motif, red crowns and ^cnh signs.

Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. III 111 (Jericho). D.Dunham, Uronarti, Boston 1967, p.73, 256.

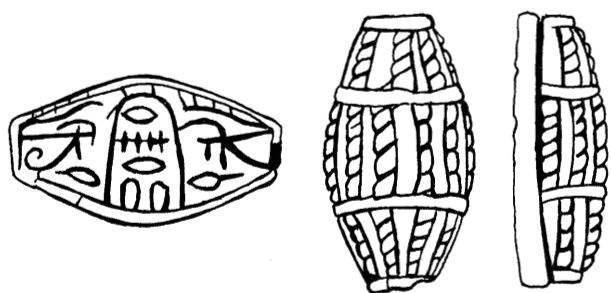
Matouk II p. 412, 2406.

5. 48168. 19 x 13 x 7 mm. Scarab set in gold mount.

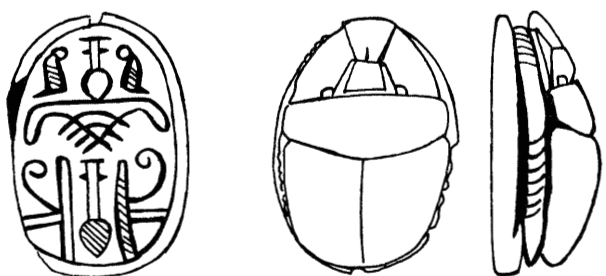
Hieroglyphic arrangement: central nbw with the "nr" sequence above, flanking ^cnh signs. Damaged, split along long axis, parts missing.

6. 48247. 17 x 9 x 6 mm. Cowroid.

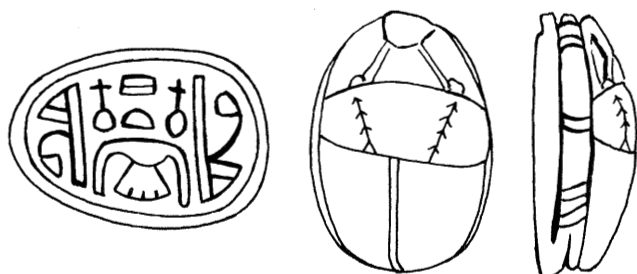
Two scorpions, tails interlaced.



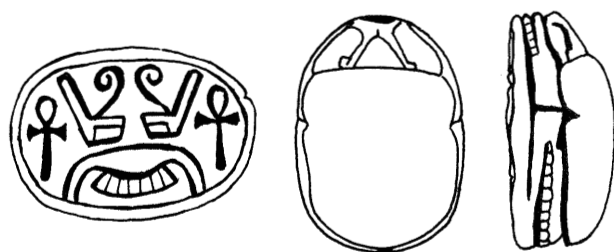
48233



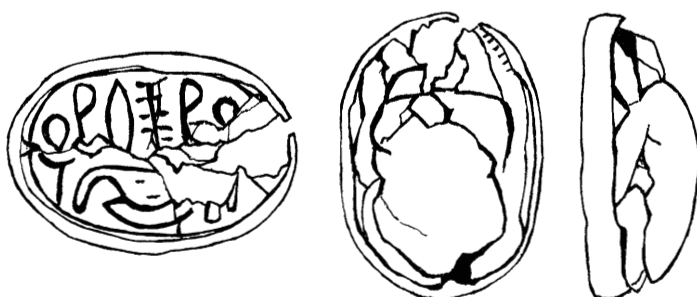
48244



48230



48240



48168



48247



7. 48242. 19 x 13 x 8 mm.

A falcon between two uraei. Above, an arrangement of semi-circles.

8. 48228. 17 x 12 x 7,5 mm.

Interlocking spiral design.

Cf. Newberry, Scarabs Pl. XVIII 23. D.Dunham, Uronarti p. 68,64. Jericho II fig. 289,3.

NEW KINGDOM

9. 48221. 11 x 9 x 5 mm. Plaque.

On the face of this plaque are the signs, *imn-ḥtp*, refers to Amenophis I of the XVIIIth Dynasty. On the back is a *hs* vase (praise), and on the sides *ḥnḥ* (life) signs. Jaeger (Menkhéperrê p. 364 note 1042) has established that writings of Amenophis in which the *i*-sign and the *ḥtp* sign touch are of the time of the first king of that name.

Cf. Skarabäen, Basel p. 232 No. 211.

Bibl.: Hall, Cat. p. 46, 437.

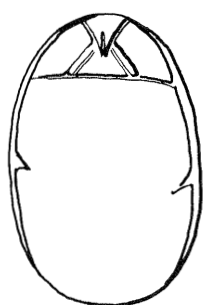
10. 48210. 22 x 16 x 10 mm.

A falcon-headed god wearing a short kilt, holding a branch. Behind him a uraeus on a *nb* sign; the space in front is damaged, but probably contained another uraeus.

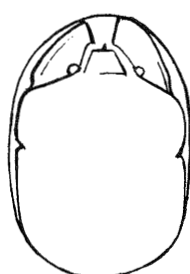
Cf. Gezer III Pl. CCIIIb 17.

11. 48170. 20 x 12 x 7,5 mm.

Hathor head, with two sun disks on the side, a *nb* sign underneath. The scarab is damaged; its copper mounting is partially preserved.



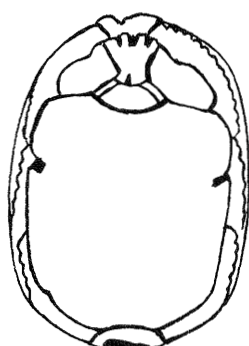
48242



48228

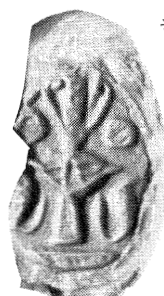


48221



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48210



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48170

12. 48214. 17 x 13 x 7 mm.

A bird-vulture or falcon, en face, with outspread wings. It holds a round object in each talon and two other round objects appear below the wings. Underneath: nb; over the bird is a hieroglyphic inscription: r^c -nfr-n \bar{r} nb t3wy. The r^c is unusual in this connection and the nb sign is inverted. (The Good God Lord of the two countries). Back damaged.

Cf. some features of G.Clerc et alii, Fouilles de Kition II, Nicosia 1976, p. 77; Kit. 820.

13. 48245. 16 x 10 x 6 mm. Cowroid.

A fish (tilapia), much stylized, with two plants in its mouth.

Cf. Newberry, Scarabs Pl. XXV 31. Petrie, Buttons Pl. XIX 924ff; Pl. XVIII 413.

Petrie, Tell el Amarna, London 1894, Pl. XV 149. Rowe, Cat. Pl. XV 597. Skarabäen, Basel p. 375 No. B 17.

14. 48229. 18 x 11 x 5 mm. Scaraboid.

An S-spiral in the centre, two flowers with bent stalks at the sides. Back: two hedge-hogs.

15. 48246. 17 x 12 x 9 mm.

Two pairs of linked uraei with sun disks, one pair reversed. An c nh sign between one pair, a small disk and a long indistinct sign, probably nfr, between the other giving nfr r^c (Re is beautiful).

16. 48237. 18 x 14,5 x 9 mm.

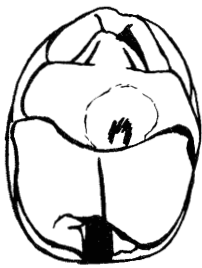
The goddess Maat, seated holding the feather m3 c t (truth), flanked by two feathers.

LATE PERIOD

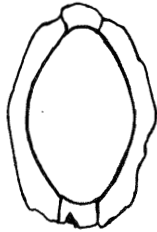
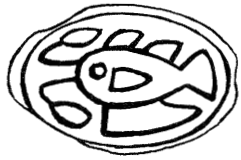
17. 48167. 15 x 11,5 x 7 mm.

A cartouche containing the prenomen of Thutmosis III, mn-hpr- r^c ; a man and woman stand on either side of an facing it. Above, a sphinx couchant with sun disk on its head, a hs vase over its back. Re-issue.

Bibl.: Hall, Cat. p.153,1562, "Phoenician imitation. XXVIth Dyn."



48214



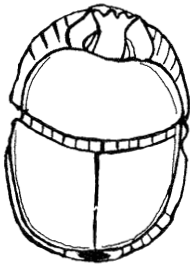
48245



48229



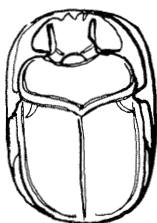
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48246



48237



48167



18. 48151. 14 x 10 x 6 mm.

Under a winged sun-disk, a demi-cartouche containing mn-k3-r^C; beside is Horus, nb below. The k3 could also be a degenerate hpr.

Bibl.: Hall, Cat. p. 5, 40 "XXVIth Dyn.".

19. 48211. 14 x 10 x 7 mm.

The late personal name, p3-dy-wsir, in fairly well made and grouped hieroglyphs. For the name, see Ranke PN I p. 123,1.

20. 48223. 16 x 12 x 8 mm.

Hieroglyphic arrangement: wn, a female figure holding a flower on a long stalk, a nb sign on edge behind her. This may refer to the goddess wnw.t of Hermopolis (see Wb I 317. H.Bonnet, Reallexikon der Ägyptischen Religionsgeschichte, Berlin 1952, pp. 841-842).

21. 48231. 13 x 10,5 x 7 mm.

Hieroglyphic arrangement: n, h, an enigmatic sign. Facing this group is a baboon, a nb (lord) sign in the exergue. This may be a profession of faith to Thoth.

22. 48232. 11 x 8 x 5 mm.

Hieroglyphic arrangement in two registers: above, uraeus and the personal name: imn-dy (Amon may give); below, two uraei, the letter s between perhaps used here for snb (health). Cf. Ranke, PN I p. 396, 12.

23. 48215. 12 x 9 x 7 mm.

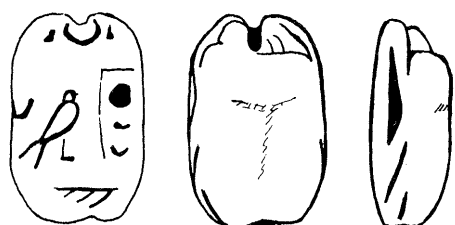
A seated figure of the god Ptah, the word im3h (honoured) before him.

24. 48219. 13 x 10 x 4 mm.

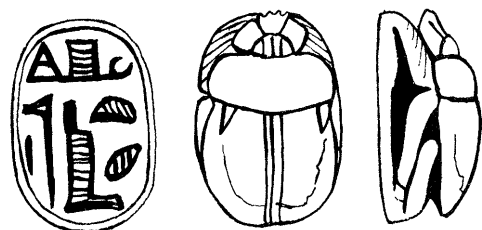
Hieroglyphic arrangement. The intention is undoubtedly imn-r^C (Amon-Re) though the r^C sign looks like r and the s at the end is out of place.

25. 48216. 15 x 11 x 7 mm.

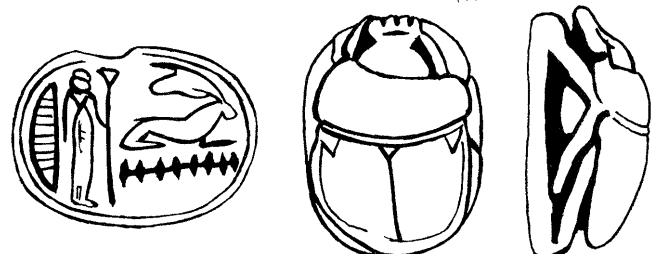
Hieroglyphic arrangement in two registers: Above: ^Cnh-hr-r^C, i.e. live, Horus, the sun; the two elements associated with Horus as sky god; below, a hpr between two m3^Ct signs.



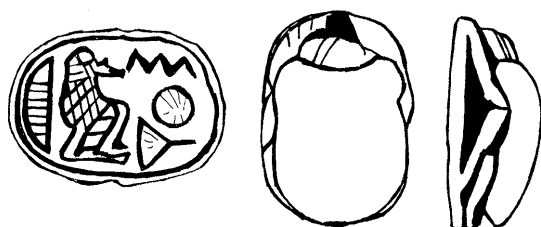
48151



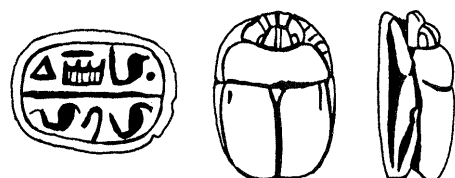
48211



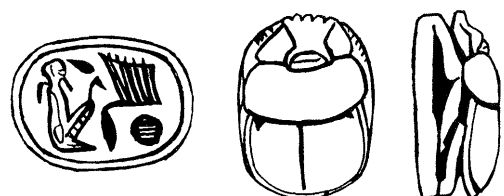
48223



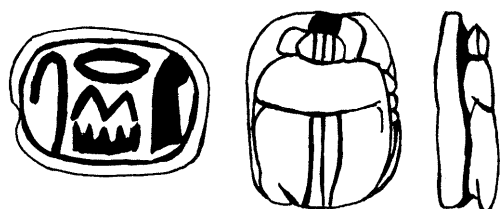
48231



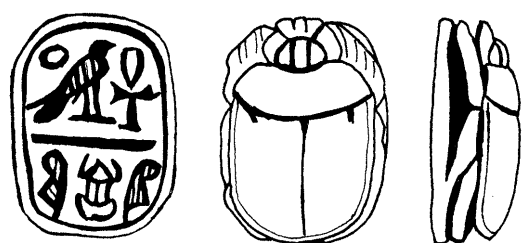
48232



48215



48219



48216



26. 48239. 16 x 11 x 7 mm.

Hieroglyphic arrangement. Above, imn-r^{C} (Amon-Re). Below, nh^{C} signs of different size and a nfr sign. Nb in the exergue. The sign r^{C} appears twice, once on top of mn , once beside the i .

27. 48243. 12 x 8 x 6 mm.

Two hieroglyphic signs, $\text{m3}^{\text{C}}\text{t}$ and nb , perhaps combined to $\text{nb(t) m3}^{\text{C}}\text{t}$ (Lady of Truth); the small sign at the bottom could represent the feminine ending t .

28. 48217. 24 x 18 x 11 mm.

Elaborate heraldic design. In the centre is the goddess Nekhbet in vulture form, en face, with widespread wings holding an nh^{C} sign on one side and a nfr (?) on the other. A winged uraeus is on either side of her head. Below is a beetle flanked on either side by a $\text{m3}^{\text{C}}\text{t}$ sign and a uraeus. Below all, nb in the exergue.

Cf. our 48214 also from Amrit and the parallel from Kition quoted there.

29. 48139. 15 x 11 x 9 mm.

Hieroglyphic arrangement. Nb t3wy (Lord of the Two Countries). The other signs are too indistinct for an attempt at interpretation.

30. 48212. 10 x 8 x 6 mm.

Two hieroglyphic signs, i and nfr . Possibly a short form of the personal name i-nfr (Oh beautiful one). Cf. Ranke, PN I p. 5,16 (Spaet).

31. 48143. 13 x 10 x 14 mm. Scaraboid.

Damaged surface. The outstretched wings of the sun disk acting as a scene divider provide space above for a small design, perhaps a sphinx, and below for a larger scene, now unrecognizable.

32. 48145. 11 x 8 x 3 mm. Scaraboid.

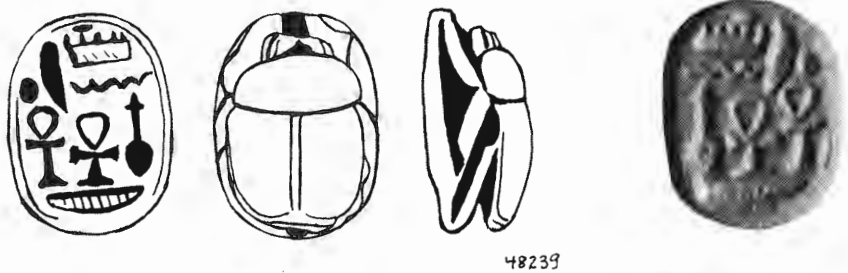
The sign k3 and, below, nb ? Broken, repaired, surface much damaged.

33. 48227. 10 x 8 x 4 mm.

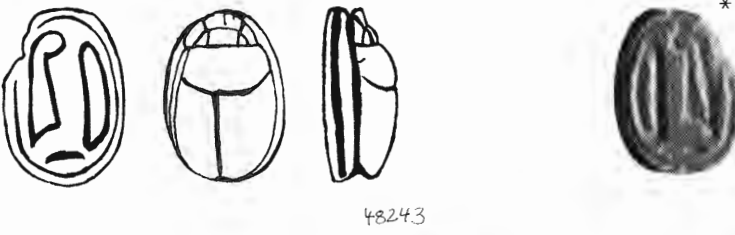
The sun child, wearing the blue crown, arms raised, sits on a lotus flower. Behind the child, a uraeus, with a sun disk. Nb below all. Details very finely worked.

For the motif see: S.Morenz/ J.Schubert, *Der Gott auf der Blume*, Ascona 1954.

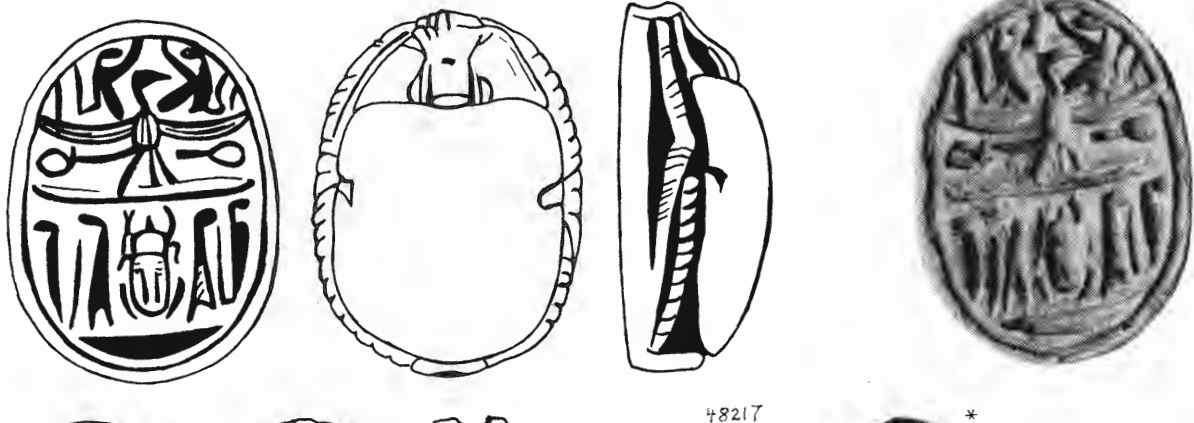
H.Schlögl, *Der Sonnengott auf der Blume*, *Aegyptiaca Helvetica* 5, Basel-Genève 1977.



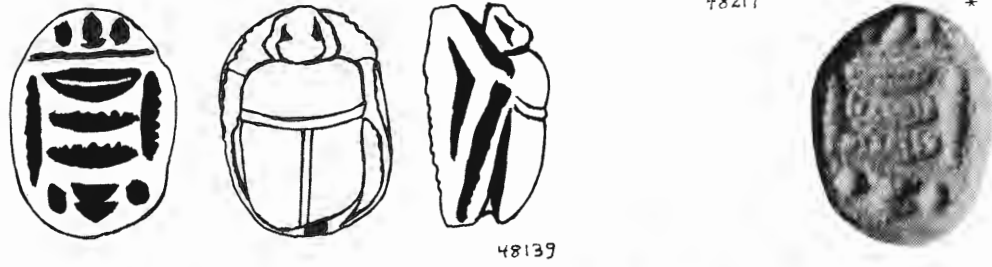
48239



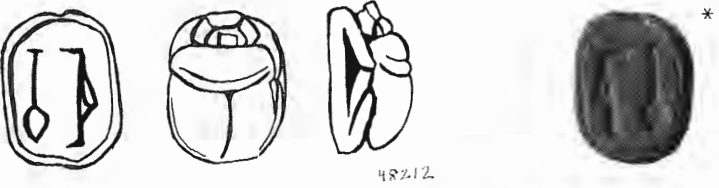
48243



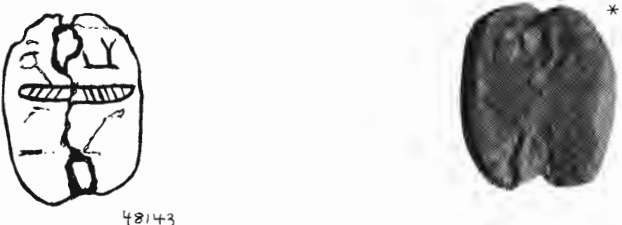
48217



48139



48212



48143



48145



48227

34. 48160. 18 x 8 x 10. Cowroid.

The sun child wearing an elaborate Atef crown sits on a lotus flower with a heavy stalk. One hand is raised to his mouth. A palm branch on either side.

35. 48218. 19 x 14 x 10 mm.

The sun child wearing the Atef crown sits on a flower, finger near his mouth. A man faces the child, one arm raised. Behind the child is a horned figure, perhaps Isis. Above, a beautifully designed winged sun disk. Nb below all.

For the significance of the sun child on late and Phoenician work, see R.Giveon, PEQ 93 (1961) pp. 38-39.

36. 48238. 15 x 11 x 7 mm.

A falcon between two uraei, all standing on a crocodile. Hall saw in the scaly back of the crocodile the sign mn and interpreted this as the beginning of the Horus name of Psammetik II.

Bibl.: Hall, Cat. p. 255 No. 2553.

37. 48251. 13 x 10 x 4 mm. Scaraboid.

Horus as a falcon-headed human sitting holding an ^cnh sign on his knees.

38. 48222. 18 x 13 x 8 mm.

The king, wearing a red crown, kneels and raises both hands in adoration before a column. Behind him an ^cnh sign. Above, a Horus-falcon faces a seated figure.

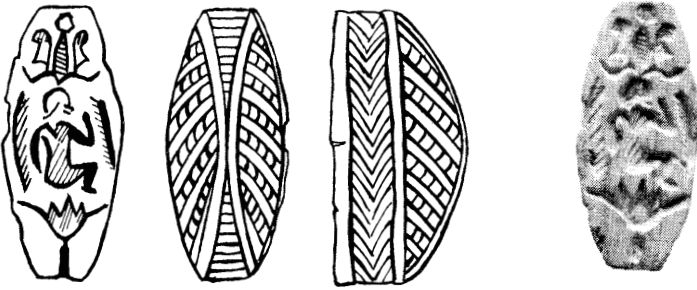
Damaged, parts missing.

39. 48169. 18 x 12 x 5 mm. Scaraboid.

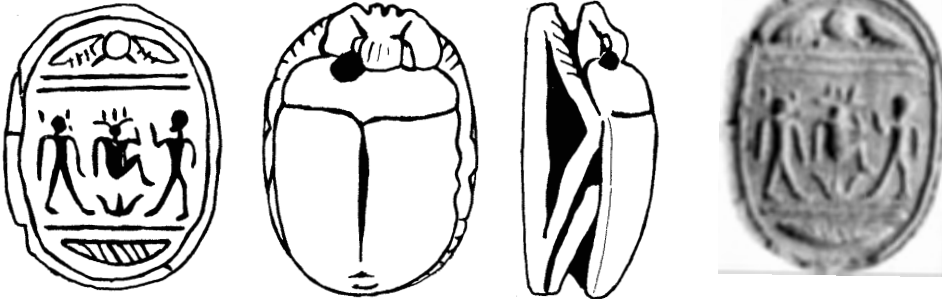
A standing falcon? Very much damaged, front and back. Silver mounting preserved.

40. 48241. 23,5 x 17 x 10 mm.

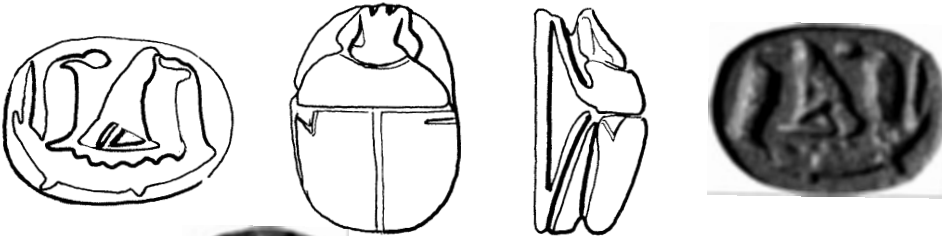
A baboon seated before an obelisk. Above it a combined sun and crescent. Nb below. See Skarabäen, Basel p. 175 with note 20; the baboons (always two) in these examples are facing the obelisk.



48160



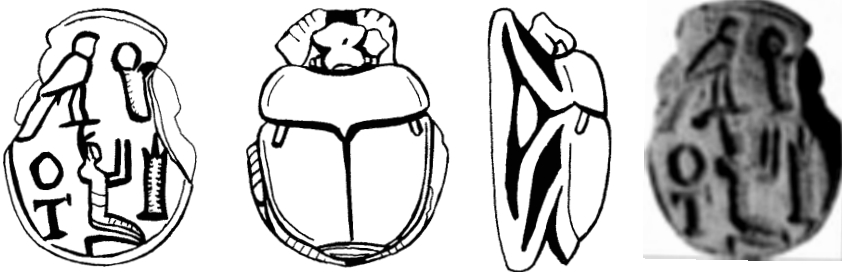
48218



48238



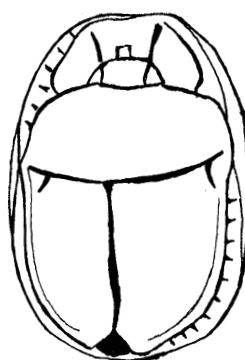
48251



48222



48169



48241

41. 48142. 14,5 x 13 x 8 mm.

Thoth as anibis on his standard, a m3^Ct in front of him.

Cf. Skarabäen, Basel p. 375 No. B 73.

42. 48147. 10 x 8 x 4 mm. Scaraboid.

A seated god, possibly Amon, a vessel of the hs (praise) shape in front of him.

Badly worn.

43. 48135. 17 x 12 x 5 mm. Plaque.

On one side, imn-r^C nb (Amon-Re, the Lord). On the other a roughly made Hathor head.

Damaged, worn.

44. 48236. 14 x 10 x 8 mm.

Two Nile gods (Hapy) face each other, a sun disk above and nb in the exergue.

Cf. Matthiae Scandone, Cagliari p. 41 Pl. 8, D8.

45. 48148. 10,5 x 8 x 5 mm.

The kneeling figure of Hapy, the Nile god, a waterpot in front of him. The rest of the design is indistinct.

46. 48141. 16 x 12,5 x 8 mm.

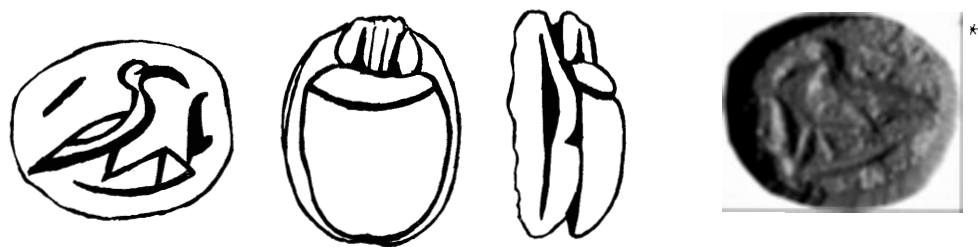
Horus the child, kneeling, the red crown of Lower Egypt on his head. Summary style.

47. 48225. 14 x 11 x 9 mm.

Isis protecting the Horus child who walks before her, one hand raised. A large nfr sign is behind the goddess cross-hatched nb below all.

This motif also occurs in the following scarab (48224), in two scarabs in the British Museum from Tharros in Sardinia (134223, 133541) and on an unpublished surface find from ancient Accho.

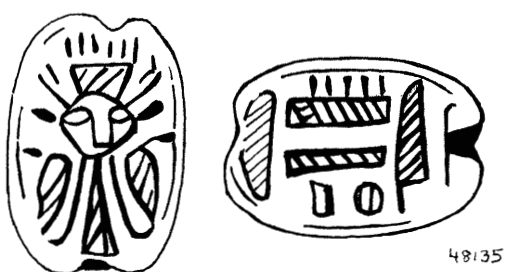
Cf. Matthiae Scandone, Cagliari p. 44 Pl. 9, D13.



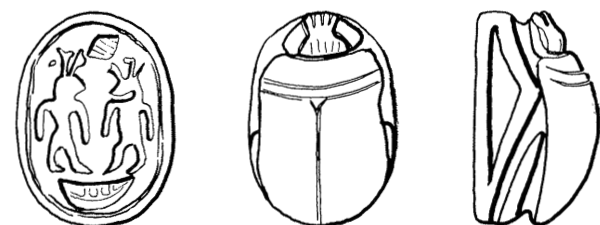
48142



48147



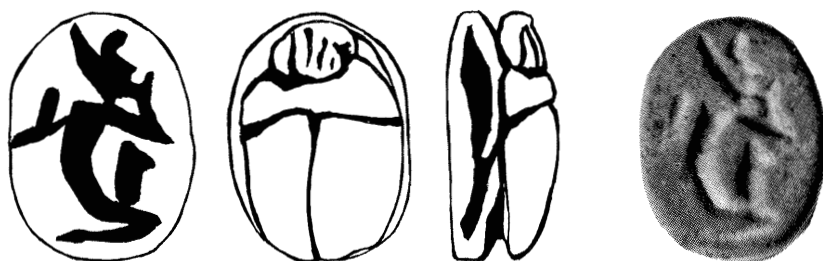
48135



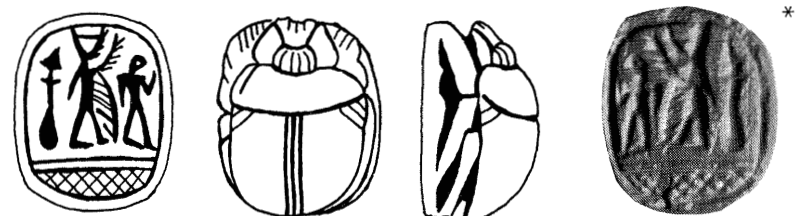
48236



48148



48141



48225

48. 48224. 15,5 x 12 x 9 mm.

Isis standing behind Horus as child who holds his finger to his mouth; nb below.
For the motif see the preceding scarab.

49. 48213. 15 x 11,5 x 6 mm.

The king as a child, a uraeus on his forehead, grasps the forearm of a figure who wears the double crown. Behind him stands Isis, as a winged protecting goddess with horns and a sun disk on her head. Winged sun disk above, nb below.

Very elaborate back: ajouré work of a flower, a head of a woman with heavy coiffure and Atef crown. On both sides of the head there appear snakes with bird's heads and sun disks. Steatite, remains of green glaze.

50. 48146. 8,5 x 6 x 4 mm.

A seated god, a falcon before him. Two lines divide this scene from an upper register containing a couchant lion. Nb below all.

51. 48234. 19 x 14 x 10 mm.

A helmeted man stands holding a long stick with a rounded knob. Before him sits an animal resembling the Seth-animal. Above both, the vulture goddess Nekhbet holds the sun disk. A branch reaches from the sun to the head of the animal. Nb below all.

52. 48226. 10 x 7 x 3 mm. Scaraboid.

A lion couchant with three short vertical lines over his back, probably for nb t3wy (Lord of the Two Countries). Below this a papyrus- and a lotus-plant.

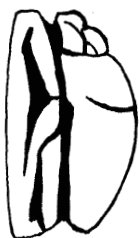
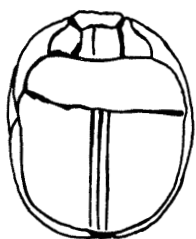
Cf. Petrie, Buttons Pl. XIII 816 who thinks of the "plants of south and north".
Newberry, SSS Pl. XIV 36607.

53. 48136. 13 x 11 x 6 mm.

A male figure (Horus?) stands upright, a short stick in his upraised hand. Before him the m3^ct sign; nb below all. Damaged, badly worn.

54. 48150. 14 x 12 x 7,5 mm.

Man driving a horse and chariot, holding the reins in one hand. Of the chariot, only one wheel, with four spokes, and a few lines of its rectangular body are indicated.



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48227

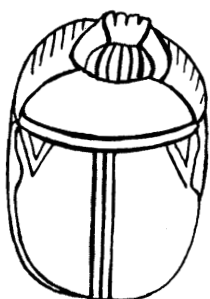


48213



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48146



48234

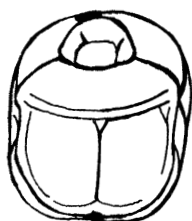


48226r



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48136



48150

55. 48138. 18 x 13 x 9 mm.

A male figure grasps the tail of a horse which turns around to look at him.

Summary style. Elaborately decorated back.

56. 48256. 11 x 7 x 6 mm.

Match-stick style. A man attacking an ostrich. Above, a branch.

57. 48262. 15,5 x 11,5 x 8 mm.

A prancing horse with a flower or headdress on its head. Behind it a flower on a long, bending stem. Lightly incised.

58. 48120. 18 x 14 x 9 mm. Scaraboid.

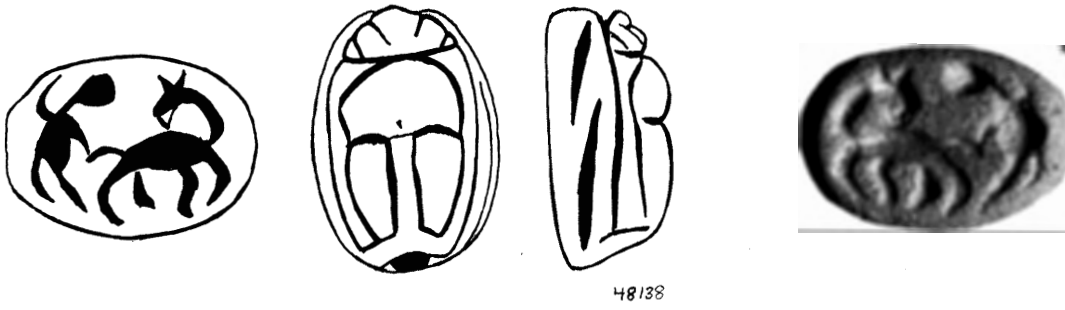
A winged lion passant turning its head back, a small sun disk(?) before it. Head degenerated into thin line. Careless work. The back is a negro head.

Cf. Vercoutter, *Objets Egyptiens et Egyptisants du mobilier funéraire carthaginois*, Paris 1945, p. 165, 282. On negro-headed seals of this period, mainly with animal motifs see R. Givon, *Studi sull'Oriente e la Bibbia offerti al P.G. Rinaldi*, Genova 1967 (ed. G. Buccellati), p. 147ff. G. Hölbl, *Beziehungen der ägyptischen Kultur zu Altitalien II*, Leiden 1979, Pl. 95,5 (from Conca, Italy).

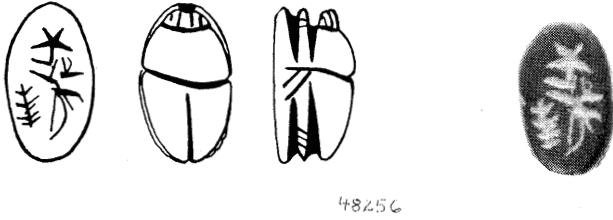
59. 48220. 13 x 10 x 5 mm. Scaraboid.

A hand. Badly designed. For a discussion of this motif see Skarabäen, Basel pp. 145-125 and S.H. Horn, *JNES* 25 (1966) pp. 54-55.

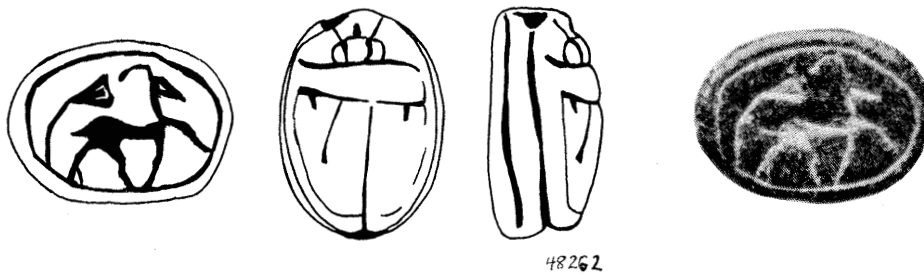
Cf. Skarabäen, Basel p. 349 No. 804. Cf. our 118706 from Ur.



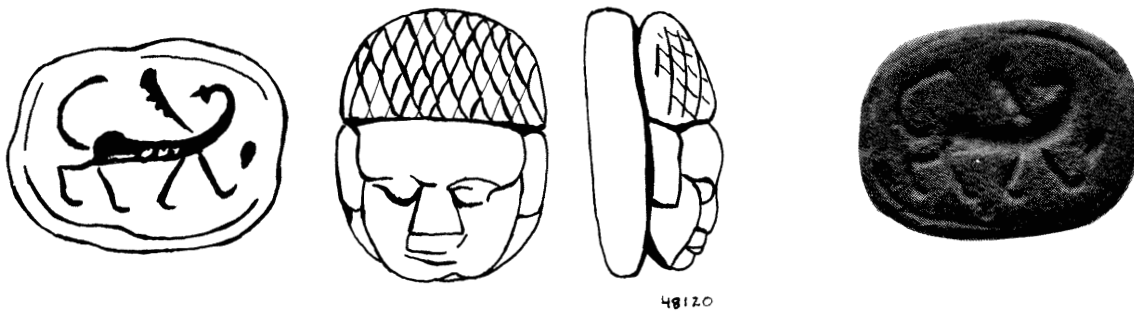
48138



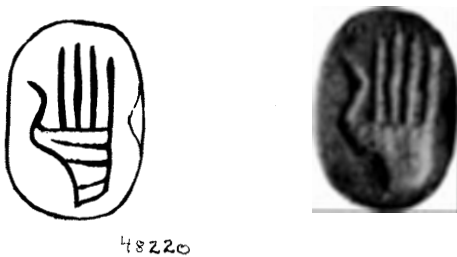
48256



48262



48120



48220

A R B A N

NEW KINGDOM

1. 103036. 22,5 x 16,5 x 9 mm. Black stone.

The prenomen of Thutmosis III, mn-hpr-r^C, sideways in a cartouche. Below, a four-legged scarab between two m3^Ct signs, over a nb. Above, the remains of a winged sun-disk. Much damaged. Re-issue.

Cf. Skarabäen, Basel p. 242 No. 254.

Bibl.: A.H.Layard, Discoveries in the ruins of Niniveh and Babylon, London 1853, p. 281. Hall, Cat. p. 152 No. 1557. Sir E.A.T.W.Budge, The Mummy, Cambridge 1893, p. 251.

2. 103037. 25,5 x 17,5 x 12 mm.

The prenomen of Thutmosis III, mn-hpr-r^C, in a cartouche. Next to it a sphinx holding a hs vase, above R^C: "Praise Amon-Re". Below this nswt-bity, "King of Upper and Lower Egypt". Damaged. Re-issue.

Bibl.: Layard, op.cit., p. 281, 2. Hall, Cat. p. 152 No. 1558. Budge, op.cit., p. 251.

3. 103038. 16 x 12 x 7 mm.

Part of the prenomen of Thutmosis III, mn-hpr-(r^C) next to tit-imn, "Image of Amon". Re-issue.

Cf. Skarabäen, Basel p. 240 No. 249.

Bibl.: Layard, op.cit. p. 281. Hall, Cat. p. 152 No. 1556. Budge, op.cit., p. 251.

4. 103039. 17 x 12 x 7,2 mm.

In the centre the prenomen of Amenophis III, nb-m3^Ct-r^C. To the left: ntr nfr nb t3wy, "Good God, Lord of the Two Countries". To the right: h^C h3st nb(t), "appearing in every foreign land".

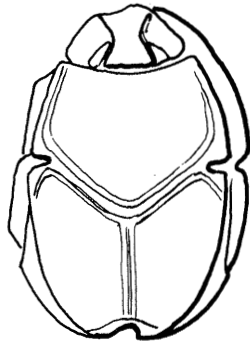
Cf. Hall, Cat. p. 181, 1812. Matouk I p. 241, 526-527. Skarabäen, Basel p. 260 No. 344, there the king is Thutmosis IV.

Bibl.: Layard, op.cit., p. 281. Hall, Cat. p. 192 No. 1914. Budge, op.cit., p. 251.

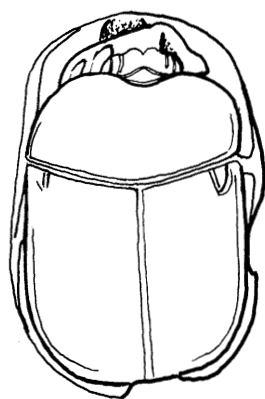
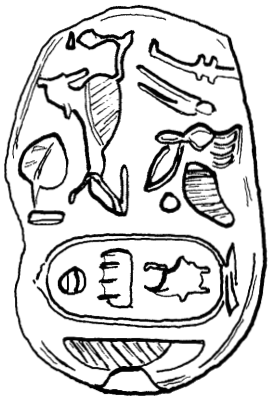
5. 103279. 19 x 13 x 8 mm.

A griffin passant, a sun-disk on its head, nfr and uraeus before him and nb t3wy, "Lord of the Two Countries" over its back.

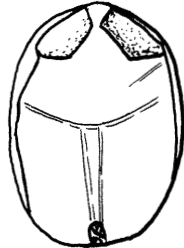
Bibl.: Layard, op.cit., p. 282.



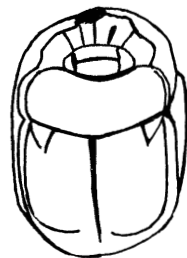
103036



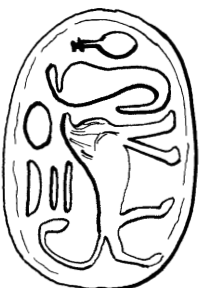
103037



103038



103039



103279



6. 103262. 11 x 9 x 5 mm.

In the centre, a falcon standing on a uraeus with a disk on its head; behind the falcon the maat-feather. Below, a nb sign and on top the sign m33 (see), frequent in scarabs expressing wishes. The whole may be read, "Behold, Horus the Lord."

Bibl.: Layard, op.cit., p. 281. Budge, op.cit. p. 252.

7. 103264. 15 x 11 x 7 mm.

Group of signs: a small disk (for r^c ?), $m3^c t$, uraeus, nfr, another disk touching the upper part of the nfr sign. Above all, an inverted nb sign.

Bibl.: Layard, op.cit., p. 281. Budge, op.cit. p. 251.

LATE PERIOD

8. 103261. 13 x 9 x 5 mm.

Group of signs: nfr, $m3^c t$, a seated god with a small Maat-figure on its knees, a winged uraeus with a disk between its wings.

Bibl.: Layard, op.cit., p. 281. Budge, op.cit., p. 251.

9. 103278. 16 x 12 x 8 mm.

Phoenician style. A god seated on a low backed throne wearing a conical headdress. In one hand he holds a lotus flower on a long stalk; the other hand is extended to a worshipper who is dressed in a short garment with one hand raised to his face as if drinking from a small globular vessel. Between the two is a large $^c nh$ sign. A curious detail is the manner in which the god sits on his throne; his legs are too short and do not reach the ground.

Bibl.: Layard, op.cit. p. 282.

10. 103265. 15 x 11 x 7,5 mm.

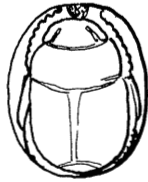
A griffin seated on a nb sign. Above, a hawk with outspread wings holding a round object $^c nh$ or \check{sn} (Protection). All surfaces carefully hatched. Egypto-Phoenician style.

Bibl.: Layard, op.cit., p. 282. Budge, op.cit., p. 251.

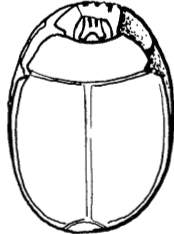
11. 103263. 21 x 15 x 10 mm.

Within a segmented border a falcon-headed beetle crowned by a disk fills nearly all the surface. It has four wide-spread wings and six legs, one pair of which end in uraei. On either side of the disk are nfr signs. Egypto-Phoenician style.

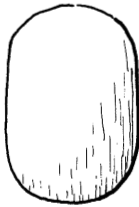
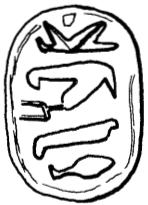
Bibl.: Layard, op.cit., p. 282. Budge, op.cit., pp.251-252.



103262



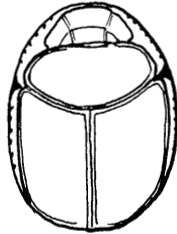
103264



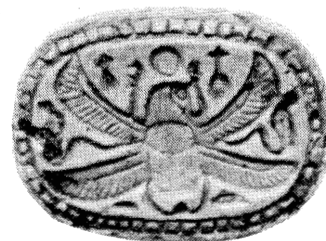
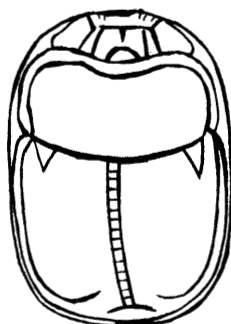
103261



103278



103265



103263

CARCHEMISH AND ENVIRONS

NEW KINGDOM

1. 116168. Biridjik. 30 x 21 x 11,5 mm.

Two figures of Seth with raised arms on either side of a tree, a crocodile below.
Damaged.

Cf. A Grenfell, RT XXXII (1910) Pl. IV 159.

2. 105068. Jerablus, Railway Station. 14 x 9,5 x 6 mm.

A badly designed figure of Bes.

Cf. Skarabäen, Basel p. 391 No. D 14.

LATE PERIOD

3. 116187. 51 x 24 x 31 mm. Seal ring.

On the bezel the prenomen of Psammetich I (664-610 B.C.) of the XXVIth Dynasty, w3h-ib-r^c. This was found in House D, along with many other Egyptian or Egyptianising objects.

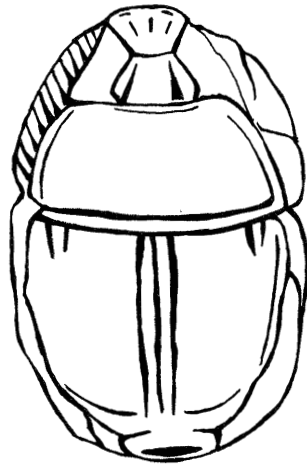
Bibl.: Carchemish II Pl. XXVI 8; p. 126.

4. 105076. Membidj, south of Carchemish (?). 11 x 8 x 6 mm.

An inscription, ^c3-nb-r^c, probably an imitation of a royal name.

5. 102688. 17 x 12,3 x 8,2 mm.

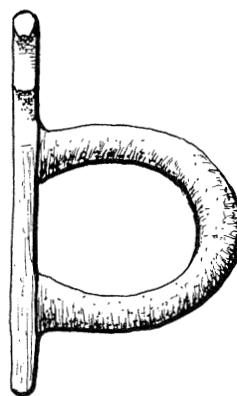
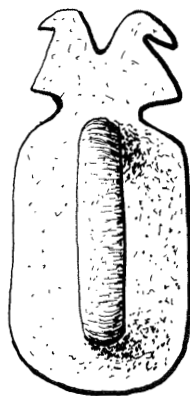
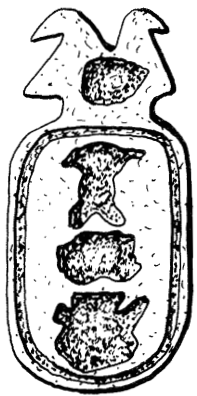
In the centre, a falcon, flanked by winged uraei; below, a bird en face with outspread wings; above, a similar bird, inverted. Wings and bodies of uraei hatched. Roughly made.



116168



105068



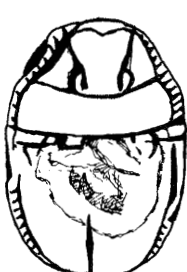
116187



105076



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102689



6. 116160. 12 x 8,3 x 5,5 mm.

A figure wearing the Red Crown, in a long robe, striding on a nb sign. Some faint, indistinct signs before and behind.

SEAL IMPRESSIONS

7. 116222. 116113. 116224. 116225.

Identical seal-impressions on clay. The inscription reads: s3-r^c, n-k3-w, "The Son of Re, Necho."

For this form of the name of Necho (XXVIth Dynasty, 610-595 B.C.) see Petrie, Tanis II Pl. 36,2 and Hall, Cat. p. 291 (Nos. 2783-2784); p. 294 No. 2804. All these have the epithet s3-r^c within the cartouche.

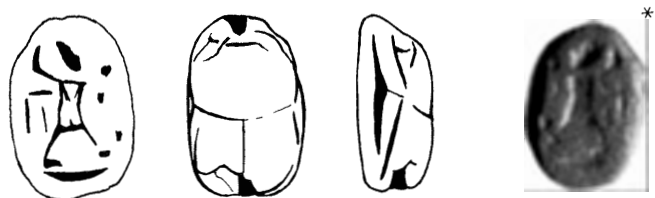
Bibl.: L.Woolley, Carchemish II, London 1921, Pl. XXVI c 1-4. PM VII 398.

8. 116226. 116227.

Two oblong bullae with identical inscriptions: sh3t-hr ..., "Sekhat-Hor ... " followed by some indistinct signs.

The cow-goddess Sekhat-Hor, "The-One-Who-Remembers-Horus" is known from Old Kingdom times onwards. She originated in the Western Delta. The appearance of this goddess on a seal impression in Carchemish is of interest; it may be connected with the administration of cattle and taxes, due to the activities of Necho in Carchemish. For the goddess see: H.Bonnet, Reallexikon der Ägyptischen Religionsgeschichte, Berlin 1952, p. 402. F.W. von Bissing, Untersuchungen zu den Reliefs aus dem Re-Heiligtum des Rathures, München 1922, pp. 50-51.

Bibl.: Woolley, op.cit. Pl. XXVI c 5-6.



116160



116222/23/24/25



116226/27



T E L L H A L A F

NEW KINGDOM

1. 1920-12-11, 438. 13 x 9 x 5 mm.

A bearded seated god holding the w3s sceptre; before him a m3^ct feather, nb below.

Bibl.: M. Freiherr von Oppenheim, Tell Halaf IV, Berlin 1962, Pl. XXIX 78; p. 32.

LATE PERIOD

2. 1920-12-11, 464. 20 x 14 x 9 mm.

A seated griffin wearing the Atef crown. A tall object (a sceptre?) sticks out from its back.

Bibl.: Ibid. Pl. XXVIII 74; p. 32.

3. 1920-12-11, 463. 15 x 10 x 8 mm.

Probably an adoration scene. Two human figures facing each other, on a nb sign.

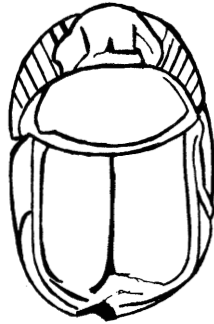
Bibl.: Ibid. Pl. XXVIII 79; p. 32.



1920-12-11, 438



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1920-12-11, 464



1920-12-11, 463



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K U Y U N J I K

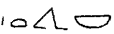
NEW KINGDOM

1. 123355. 16 x 11 x 5 mm.

Inscription: nhb-t, the goddess Nekhbet, whose main cult centre was at El-Kab (nhb) in upper Egypt.

Cf. Petrie, Buttons Pl. XII 721.

2. 99415. 16 x 10 x 8 mm.

A hieroglyphic inscription. The inscription in the upper register is damaged and should be restored  ; only one leg and the hieroglyph t can be seen. This is part of a formula "All my steps are for ipt sw.t" (The Karnak temple) for the formula see: Drioton, Pages d'Egyptologie, Le Caire 1957, p. 126.

Cf. W.S.Loftie, An Essay of Scarabs, London 1884, Pl. CLXXXIX, p. 61. Newberry, Timins Pl. XII 5,6. Newberry, Scarabs Pl. XXXIX 3. Petrie, Gerar, London 1928, Pl. XIX 44.

LATE PERIOD

3. 103258. 15 x 11 x 8 mm.

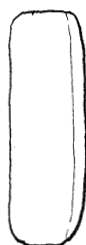
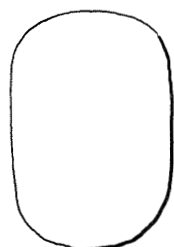
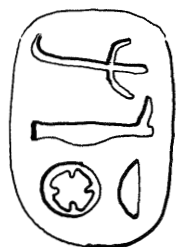
A seated griffin summarily drawn, facing a m3^ct sign.

It is not certain that this scarab is actually from Kuyunjik.

SEAL IMPRESSIONS

4. 84527. 84884.

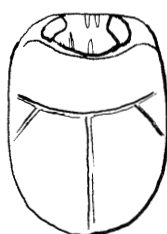
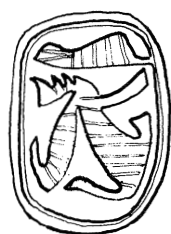
This is part of a jar-stopper. The seal impression shows the king subduing an enemy; he lifts a short sword in his right(?) arm holding in his other arm an enemy whose representation has broken away. He is also holding a flail in this hand. Above and in front of the king is the following inscription: ntr nfr š3b3-k3, nb ir iht, "The good god Shabako, Lord of action." Shabako was a king of the 25th Dynasty, 716-695 B.C.). The "action" referred to is the whole of the ritual acts of the king, of which the ceremonial slaughter of the enemy was part. Behind the king there is: s3^c nh h3, "Protection and Life around (him)". To the left of the cartouche there is a group of damaged hieroglyphs to be restored di.n nk, "I have given thee".



123355



99415



103258



84527 84884



There was no room, on the original seal, for a god who is usually represented to say these words; the prisoner, too, must have been kneeling and of small stature to fit into the frame.

The backs of the fragments show the impression of fine linen. Petrie describes a similar stopper of Shabako, found at Tell Defenneh thus: "This (pottery plug) was fastened down sometimes with string alone sometimes by a piece of thin linen beneath the string; the cast of the linen, as thin as muslim, may be seen in the plaster cap. Petrie, Tanis II p. 72; see Pl. XXXVI 4."

On No. 84884 there is an additional seal impression showing two persons, in Assyrian style.

Bibl.: A.H.Layard, Discoveries in Ninive and Babylon, London 1853, p. 156.

Hall, Cat. p. 290, Nos. 2775-2776. PM VII 397.

5. 84570. 84571. 84574.

On these clay pellets there is the identical impression of two empty, plumed cartouches standing on the nbw (gold) sign.

Bibl.: Hall, Cat. p. 290 Nos. 2777-2779.

6. 84526.

A clay sealing which reads: mn-hpr-r^C, "Men-Kheper-Ra". On one side of the cartouche there is part of a boat on the other, part of a lion. A frame with a cord design surrounded the whole. There are several candidates for ownership of the seal:

a) Thutmosis III of the XVIIIth Dynasty.

Manufacture in his time can be excluded on stylistic grounds; a late repetition of his name, frequent in scarabs, would be pointless in sealings.

b) The High Priest Men-Kheper-Ra of the 21th Dynasty has been suggested (PM VII 397). This is unlikely on historical grounds and would create a hiatus concerning the Shabako-impressions.

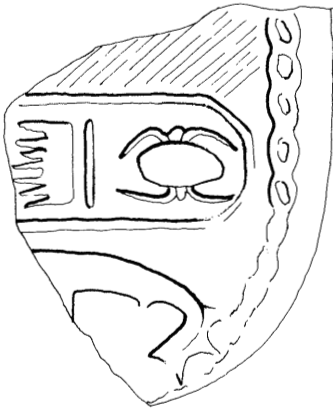
c) Piankhy (25th Dynasty) adopted the name Men-Kheper-Ra as prenomen: on a stela (J. von Beckerath, Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Institutes in Kairo 24 (1969) pp. 58-62) and on a fragment of a stone vase (the reading is not quite sure), see J. Leclant, Recherches sur les monuments thébains de la XXV^e Dynastie, Le Caire 1965, p. 118 (with bibliography). On a scarab, together with his nomen; see F. Ll. Griffith, Oxford Excavations in Nubia, Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology X (1923): The Cemetery in Sanam p. 113; Pl. LXII 15.

d) Shebitku (XXVth Dynasty). His more usual prenomen dd-k3(w)-r^C appears alternating with mn-hpr-r^C on a necklace found in a tomb of one of his horses; see D. Dunham, El Kurru, Cambridge (Mass.) 1950, p. 113; Pl. LXVIII A 2 (19-4-71). In another horse-tomb of the king there was found a faience cartouche with Men-kheper-Ra; see Dunham, loc.cit. (19-4-93).

The later, peaceful part of the reign of either XXVth Dynasty king would be possible for such relations with Assyria. The evidence seems to be better for Piankhy,

Bibl.: Hall, Cat. p. 290 No. 2775-2776. PM VII 397.

84570/71/74



84526

U R

LATE PERIOD

1. 122844. 9 x 7 x 5 mm.

A pseudo-royal name, r^c c₃ nfr(?).

2. 123210. 13 x 10 x 7 mm.

Damaged surface. What can still be seen are two hieroglyphic signs, i and mr (beloved).

3. 123003. 16 x 18 x 5 mm. Plaque.

A human being(?) with animal head and wings, crudely drawn.

4. 118706. 20 x 15 x 11 mm. Stamp seal.

Side 1: A hand, schematically drawn;

Side 2: An ass seated in a human attitude, its forelegs near its mouth as if eating or playing a flute;

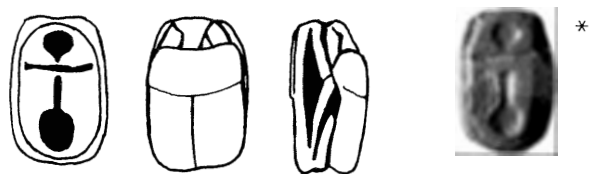
Edge 1: A fish;

Edge 2: Four deeply cut circles.

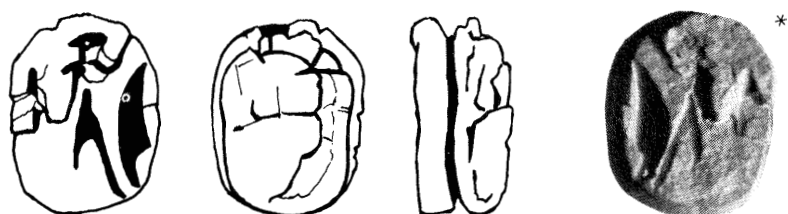
Cf. Skarabäen, Basel p. 349 No. 804 and see *ibid.* pp. 124-125. S.H.Horn, JNES 25 (1966) pp. 54-55.

5. 123010. 14 x 12 x 9 mm.

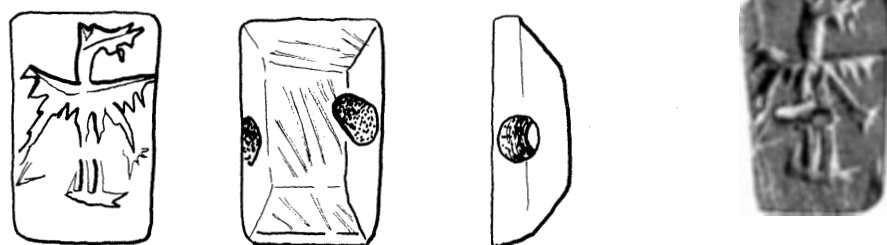
Two branches.



122844



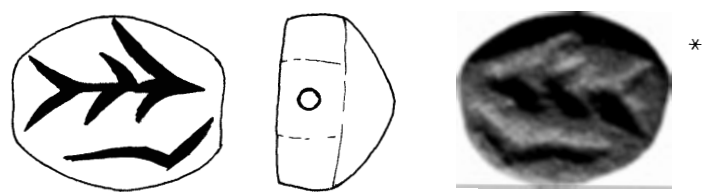
123210



123003



118706



123010

V A R I O U S S I T E S

MIDDLE KINGDOM

1. 49427. Tripoli (Syria). 20 x 11 x 7 mm.

An ^Cnh sign within a border of six continuous spirals. Amethyst.

Cf. J.Vercoutter, *Mirgissa II*, Paris 1975, p. 235 fig. 4,13 with some differences.

HYKSOS PERIOD

2. 130097. Atchana (AT 39/ M2.). 20 x 15 x 9 mm.

A meaningless grouping of well cut hieroglyphs, arranged in three vertical columns. In the centre, two small circles combined into a horizontal "8". After this: r, ^C, n, twice, then r, ^C, and at the bottom h^C. The signs on either side are identical: hm, t, nfr and hm (inverted).

Cf. *Jericho II* fig. 294,14. *Skarabäen*, Basel p. 384 No. B 68.

3. 126070. Atchana. 16 x 11 x 6 mm.

Five concentric circles, within a simple border.

NEW KINGDOM

4. 102670. Tell Ahmar. 20 x 13 x 7,5 mm.

A human-headed bearded sphinx couchant with a uraeus and the red crown. The body is indicated by a few bold lines. Before the sphinx a large ^Cnh; above its back nfr and a winged uraeus holding the sign šn (protection). Damaged.

Cf. *Skarabäen*, Basel p. 322 No. 615; p. 399 No. MV 25.

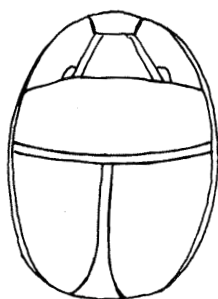
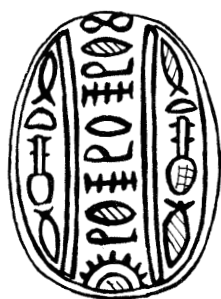
5. 128856. "Babylonia". 20 x 15 x 10 mm.

Inscription: nbt pr, rw.i, i.e., "The Lady of the House, Rw.i". For the name, see Ranke, *PN I* p. 221,2.



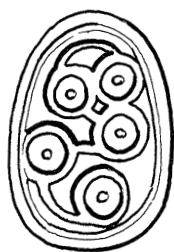
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49427



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130097



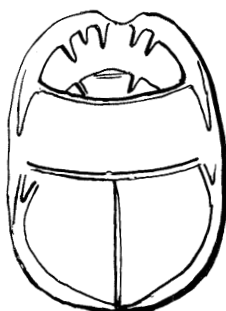
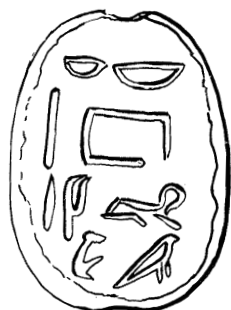
126070



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102670



128856

LATE PERIOD

6. 117819. Aden. 9 x 6 x 4,5 mm.

Inscription: iry-nfr, a personal name. See Ranke, PN I p. 41,27.

7. 103256. Tartûs. 16 x 10 x 9 mm.

Isis suckling the king. The goddess stands, a sun disk on her head, her long hair reaching down her back. She covers the lower part of the king's body with her outstretched wing. The king wears the red crown and seems to have a form of the hq3 sign over his shoulder. Rope border. Phoenician style.

8. 102737. Beth Jibrin (north of Lachish). 15 x 10 x 7 mm.

A running horse. Worn surface.



117819



103256



102737

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N O P R O V E N A N C E

HYKSOS PERIOD

1. 48114. 16 x 12 x 7 mm. "Syrian desert".

In two registers divided by a long flat line which may represent t3 (land). Above, a m3^ct feather and a htp sign, both obliquely drawn; between them r^c. Below, n, r^c, k3. On either side a uraeus and a simplified ntr sign.

Cf. Jericho II fig. 292,15.

2. 103267. 17 x 13 x 7 mm.

A kneeling man holding a flower in one hand, his other arm by his side. His kilt is hatched.

Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. VII 284. Brunton/ Engelbach, Gurob Pl. XXI 1. Vodoz, Genève 28. Skarabäen, Basel p. 363 No. 889.

3. 48112. 17 x 12 x 8 mm.

Two confronted uraei, a nfr sign between them.

4. 48257. 15 x 11 x 6 mm.

A flower and scroll design between two nb signs, one inverted.

Cf. Rowe, Cat. Pl. IX 369. Jericho II fig. 283,2. Skarabäen, Basel p. 354 No. 835.

5. L.938. 18 x 12 x 8 mm.

An involved scroll design.



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48114

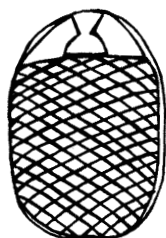
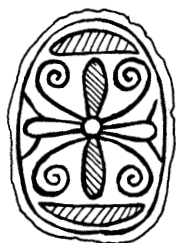


103267



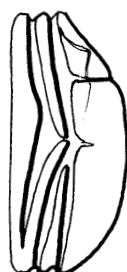
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48112



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78257



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L.938

NEW KINGDOM

6. 118028. 23 x 17 x 9 mm. "Syria".

Two cartouches with defective writing of the prenomen of Thutmosis III, mn-hpr-r^c. There is a pair of confronted uraei on either side of the cartouches. A XIXth Dynasty re-issue.

7. L.939. 15 x 12 x 7 mm.

Hieroglyphs, badly written in three horizontal registers. In the middle, mn-hpr-r^c, the prenomen of Thutmosis III, with a sign which, with the help of L.683 can be interpreted as an attempt at nfr. In the upper and lower registers are unclear hieroglyphs but, with reference to L.683 again, the two crosses can be understood as attempts at s3. Altogether, this scarab looks like a poor imitation of L.683

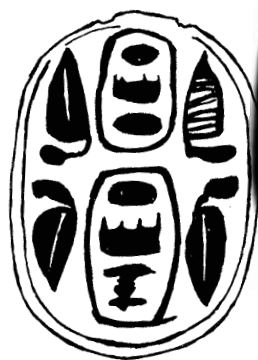
8. 118026. 22 x 16 x 10 mm. "Syria".

Pharaoh in a chariot, wearing the double crown with a uraeus. A branch (?) on top is nearly completely destroyed. In the exergue the prenomen of Ramses II, wsr-m3^ct-r^c, stp-n-r^c.

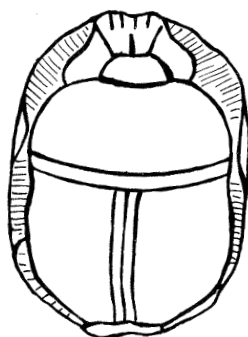
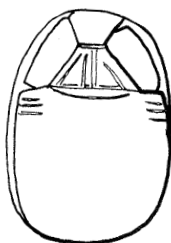
9. 118027. 37 x 26 x 16 mm. "Syria".

A bearded sphinx couchant facing a hs (praise) vessel and the goddess Maat facing a uraeus. Over the back of the sphinx ntr t3 nb, "The god, Lord of the Land". Below the sphinx three short horizontal bars. Below this a cartouche-like border enclosing the following hieroglyphs: nfr, a tall indistinct sign, hr, mn, spt, n, r^c, tall indistinct sign, nfr, short stroke. This is reminiscent of "Ra-men-her" in Petrie, Scarabs p..LIII and Pl. LIII 25B top.

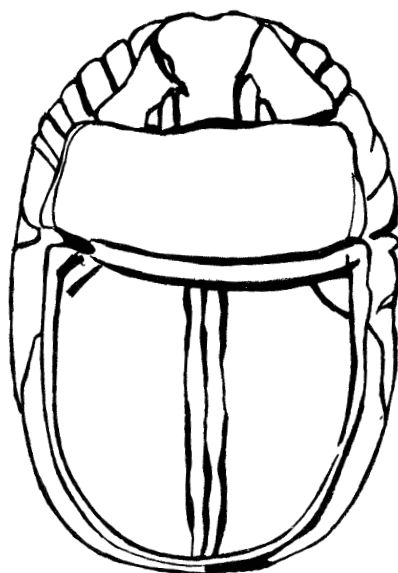
Cf. Matouk I p. 64, 366; p. 311, 366.



118029



118026



118027



10. 22443. 18 x 14 x 8 mm.

A triad of deities. Two falcon-headed gods, probably Horus and Month, sun disks over their heads, grasping the hands of Amun. The group stands on a double line.

Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. IX 36749. Skarabäen, Basel p. 322 No. 665. See our L.667 from Tell el-Farah.

11. 48260. 17 x 14 x 9,5 mm.

A human-headed bearded sphinx couchant with a uraeus on its forehead, two tall feathers on its head. Before him the goddess Maat, a large ^cnh sign on her knees. A winged uraeus behind.

Cf. Skarabäen, Basel p. 255 No. 322; p. 313 No. 615; p. 399 No. MV 25.

12. 48166. 18 x 13 x 7,5 mm.

A ram-headed sphinx couchant crowned by an elaborate Atef crown. Before it is a seated Ra with three short horizontal strokes above his knees. Behind the sphinx is a winged uraeus, a sun disk between its wings.

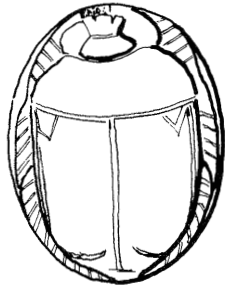
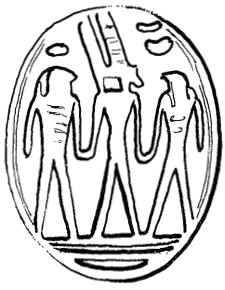
Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. IX 36324. Skarabäen, Basel p. 255 No. 322; p. 313 No. 615; p. 399 No. MV 25.

13. 48111. 17 x 13 x 7 mm.

A human-headed bearded sphinx seated on a nb sign, a faint sign of a uraeus on its forehead. Above, an oval sign, perhaps the sun disk. Behind it a form of ^c and a horizontal stroke, perhaps for n. The group may be interpreted as ^cn (beautiful, favourable).

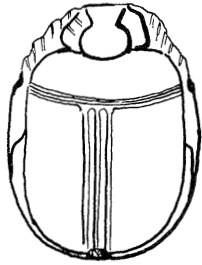
14. 65420. 15 x 13 x 19 mm. Seal.

A lion couchant, tail over its back, a rectangular sign over its head, perhaps mn. The sides are elaborately inscribed, three times with imn and once with imn-r^c.



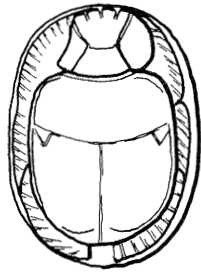
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22443

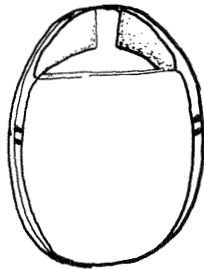


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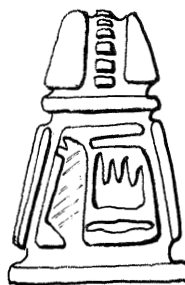
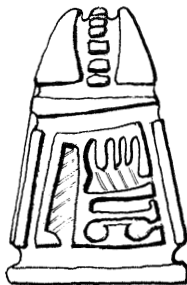
48260



48166



48111



65420



15. 48273. 15 x 10 x 5,7 mm.

The group reads: $\text{hns} \text{w} \text{m} \text{s}^3$, "Chonsu is (my) protection". The formula, occurs again in a secondary use, in a Byzantine object found in the region of Samaria; these objects are probably souvenirs from a pilgrimage to the temple of Chons at Thebes. Cf. Skarabäen, Basel p. 397 No. MV 12; p. 405 No. Va 9.

16. 103260. 15 x 11 x 7 mm.

The horus-falcon wearing the double crown stands on a uraeus, a nb sign in the exergue, a large c^{nh} sign behind.
Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. VIII 37309.

17. 65421. 18 x 18 x 23 mm. Seal.

"Amon-Re" between two Maat feathers. Instead of the sign r^{c} with a short vertical stroke there are two short horizontal strokes.

18. 48266. 11 x 8 x 6 mm.

A defective writing of Amun-Re, a lotus-bud on a long stalk encircling the name of the god. For this motif, symbolising vigour and growth see for example, Newberry, SSS Pl. VIII 36506 where the plant also encircles the name of Amun.

19. 64008. 14 x 10 x 6,5 mm.

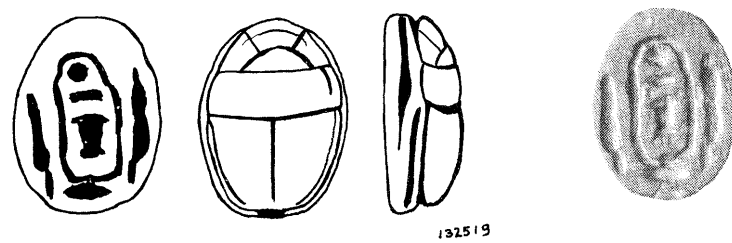
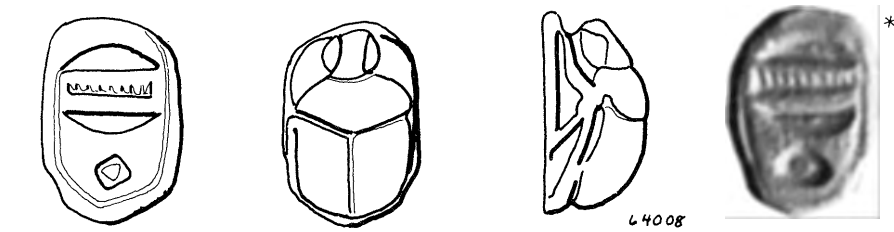
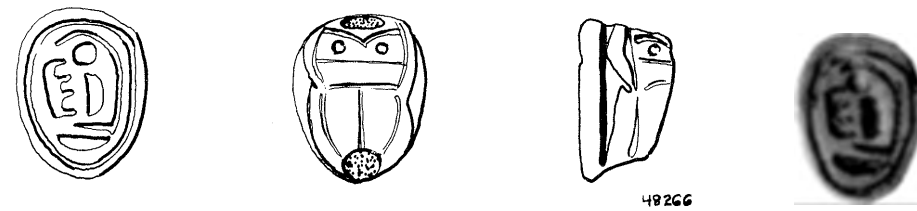
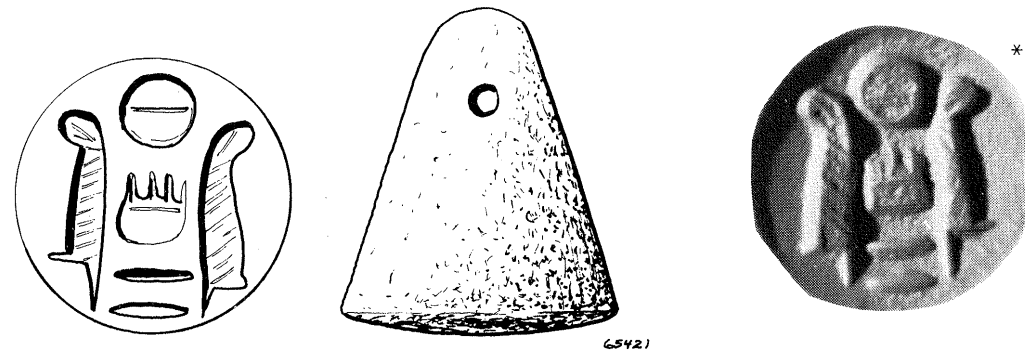
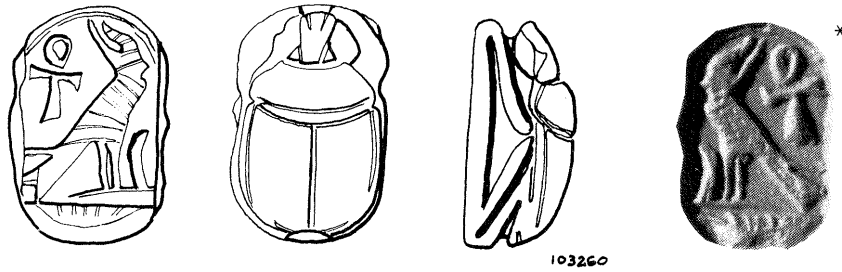
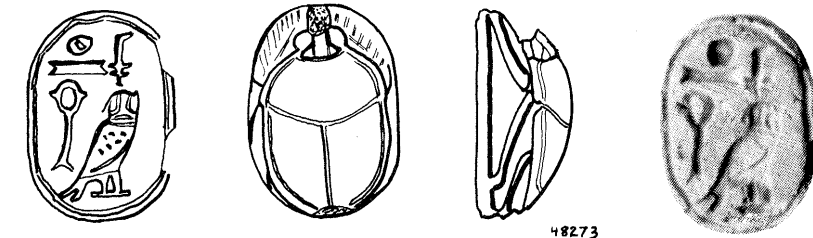
Hieroglyphic group: nb (inverted), mn, nb, r^{c} .
Cf. Newberry, SSS Pl. VIII 37271.

Hall, Cat. p. 226, 2253: the British Museum Excavation at Hala Sultan Tekke, Cyprus, revealed a plaque having on one side the inscription mn t3wy nb, "Firm is the Lord of the double country" on a plaque which has the name of Ramses II on the other side. This seems to be the prototype for this sort of meaningless inscription and should also date the group. See P. Åström et alii, Hala Sultan Tekke I, Göteborg 1976, p. 34 Pl. XXI "f" (98-12-1-201).

LATE PERIOD

20. 132519. 12,5 x 9 x 6 mm. Scaraboid. Lapis lazuli.

The prenomen of Sheshonk IV: $\text{c}^3\text{-hpr-r}^{\text{c}}$ within a cartouche. Two indistinct tall signs at the sides.



21. 48674. 12,5 x 9 x 6 mm.

The king as bearded human-headed sphinx holds a $m3^C t$ sign. Below him a bound, bearded prisoner lies on his belly. Above the sphinx a small cartouche with, probably, the prenomen of Thutmosis III ($mn-hpr-r^C$). Re-issue.

22. 64009. 13 x 12 x 8 mm. Scaraboid.

A bird (a goose representing the $s3$ sign?), a branch(?) in front, a long object ending in disks at both ends behind its back. Behind this a double frame reminiscent of a cartouche in which some signs are inscribed, perhaps r^C and n or mn .

23. 48259. 15 x 11 x 7 mm.

Within a geometrical design of straight lines and a ladder-motif, two Maat feathers. Above, a winged sun disk, below, nb .

24. 48274. 15 x 11 x 7 mm.

A variation of the $^C nh$ sign between two signs, one inverted, with the shape of hm but which are probably nb signs.

25. 48122. 18 x 20 x 4 mm. Plaque.

Between two Maat feathers a large $^C nh$ sign.

26. 103268. 14 x 9 x 6 mm.

Symbol of Bat, the goddess connected with Hathor, flanked by two indeterminate signs, a long rectangular sign (mn ?) below, nb signs on either side. For Bat see LÄ I col. 630-632 and Fischer, JARCE 1 (1962) pp. 7-18.
Cf. Grenfell, RT 37 (1915) Pl. II 40.

27. 48275. 13 x 11 x 6 mm.

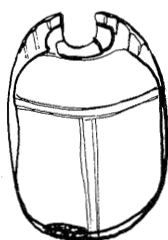
A sun disk from which emerge two uraei; n below.



48674



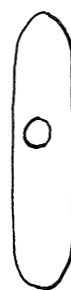
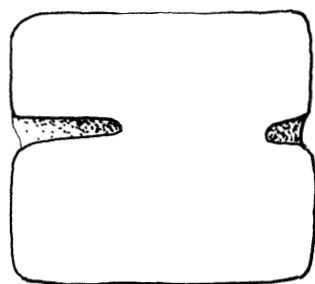
64009



48259



48274



48122



103268



48275



28. 125691. 16 x 11 x 10 mm. Agate.

A human figure, raising a hand over his head, a sun disk above him. He seems to be winged, but the wings are attached to the lower part of his long garment - a crescent may be intended. He stands on a snake, over a nb sign. Above all, a winged sun disk. Phoenician style.

Bibl.: S.Smith, BMQ XII (1938) p. 4.

29. 48258. 12 x 10 x 6 mm.

The seated Nile god, Hapy, a hs vase in his outstretched hand.

30. 48272. 15 x 12 x 8 mm.

Sobek(?) with a human body, a long stick in his hand, stands behind the king; nb below. For this motif see 48225 (Amrit) and bibliography there.

31. 64007. 10,5 x 10 x 7 mm.

In the upper register is the lower end of a cartouche containing the name of a king ending with k3. This seems to be part of the prenomen of Shabaka, nfr-k3-r^C, of the XXVth Dynasty. Behind the cartouche appear the legs of a bird, possibly a falcon.

In the lower register is Horus as a bird-headed human presenting the w3s-sceptre to Sekhmet(?); another lion or cat-headed goddess stands behind Horus holding a flower on a long stalk. Very intricate design in a small space. Damaged.

32. 102433. 17 x 12 x 7 mm.

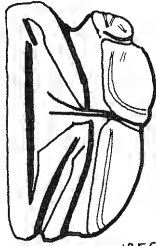
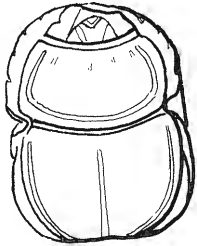
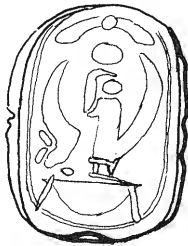
Two men facing each other, each holding a branch of a large central plant. Above, divided by a horizontal line, two confronted birds flank a tall sign, not unlike nfr.

33. 102578. 23 x 16,5 x 8 mm.

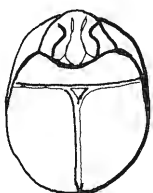
Above, a human-headed bearded sphinx couchant facing a nfr sign, a sideways ^Cnh sign over its back. Below it, a winged sun disk acts as a divider for a falcon-headed Horus holding a sceptre, the end of which is damaged, seated in front of a winged griffin. A nb sign below all.

34. 48261. 14 x 11,5 x 7,5 mm.

Surface worn. Two men in a chariot, pulled by a prancing horse.



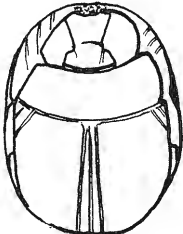
125691



48258



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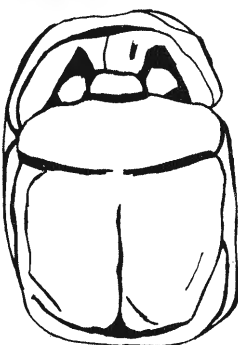
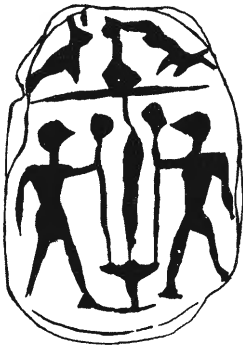
48272



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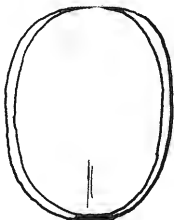
64007



102433



102578



35. 48270. 16 x 12 x 7 mm.

A man walking behind an ibex. Roughly made, horns exaggerated.

36. 48113. 19 x 15 x 8 mm. "Syrian desert".

A quadruped (dog?) with crosshatched body, above its back the plant of Lower Egypt. In front of the animal an indeterminate sign, perhaps nfr.

37. 48264. 18 x 13 x 8 mm.

An ibex(?) walking to the right, a wsr sign before it, a large bird(?) behind and two bent lotus flowers(?) over its back.

38. 64006. 12 x 8 x 5 mm.

Two ibexes walking forward, a sun disk between them.

39. 125692. 14,5 x 10 x 7 mm.

Above, two confronted seated griffins wearing short "feather crowns", a spiral descending from the crown to the back; between them an ^cnh sign. In the centre a wn sign between two indistinct signs. Below, two inverted animals; a standing lion-like animal with a long tail, a large wing, and a spiral on its head; and an ibex couchant. Phoenician style. Base covered with gold leaf.

Bibl.: S.Smith, BMQ XII (1938) p. 3.

40. 48144. 11 x 8 x 5 mm.

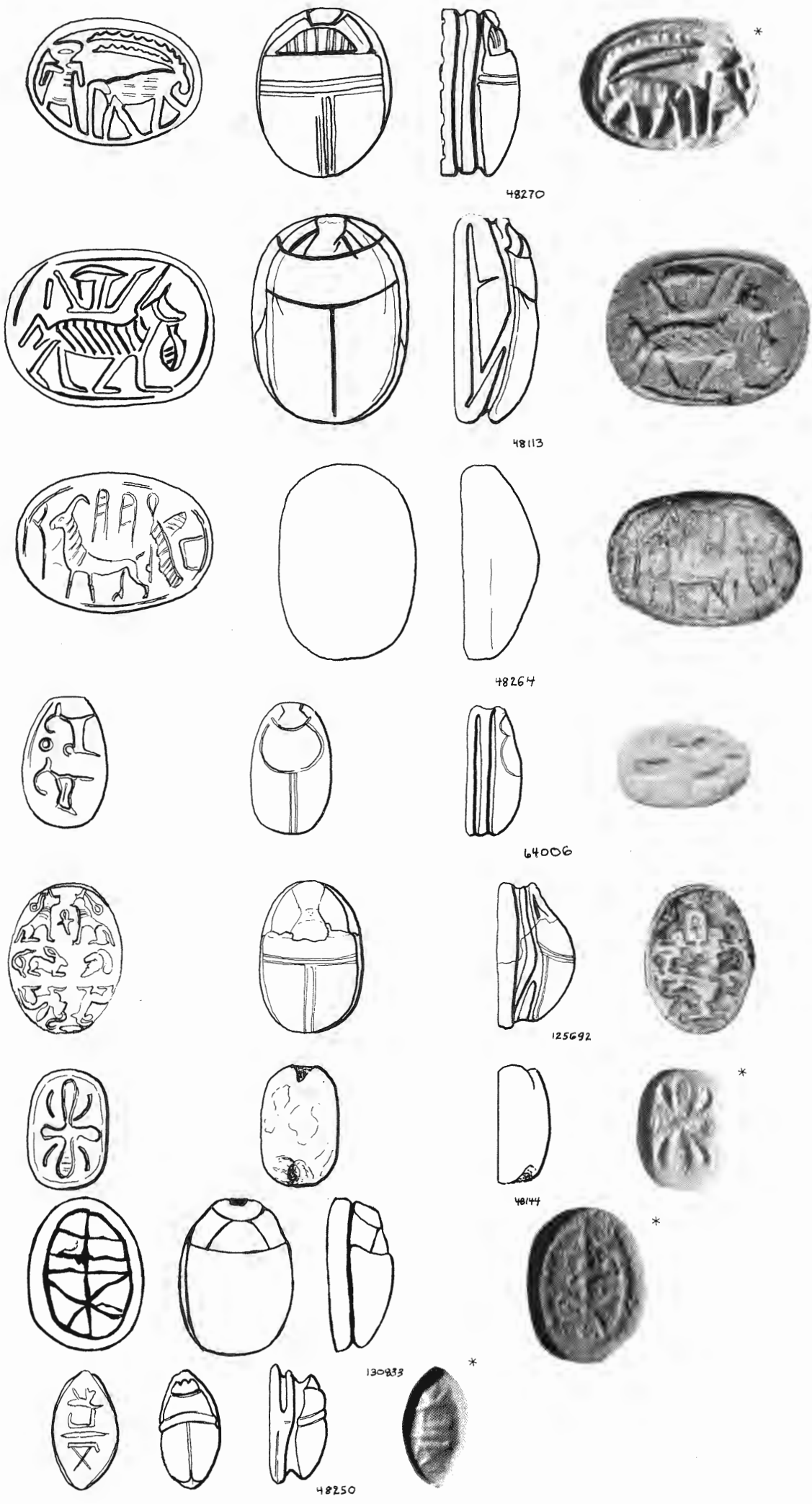
A floral-pattern, a reminiscent motif of the 2nd Intermediate period.

41. 130833. 14,5 x 11 x 6 mm.

A vertical line crossed in its lower part by three horizontal lines and above by two crossed lines, the whole suggesting a palm tree.

42. 48250. 11 x 6,5 x 6 mm.

An object (a box, vase) on an altar.



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AG I-V	W.F.M.PETRIE, Ancient Gaza - Tell el Ajjūl I-IV, London 1931-1934. W.F.M.PETRIE/ E.J.H.MACKAY/ M.A.MURRAY, City of Sheperd Kings, and Ancient Gaza V, London 1952.
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104948	"	14	135596	"	81
104949	"	55	135597	"	23
104950	"	62	135598	"	115
104951	"	59	135599	"	4
104952	"	64	135600	"	102
104953	"	60	135601	"	103
104954	"	54	135602	"	67
104955	"	56	135603	"	45
104956	"	36	135604	"	108
104957	"	39	135605	"	137
105068	Carchemish	2	135606	"	19
105076	"	4	135607	"	82
105132	Gezer	24	135608	"	36
105133	"	40	135609	"	54
105134	"	32	135610	"	79
105135	"	17	135611	Tell Jemmeh	7
105136	"	58	135612	Tell el-Ajjul	124
105137	"	37	135613	"	38
105138	"	25	135614	"	7
105139	"	52	135615	"	37
105140	"	4	135616	"	41
105141	"	13	135617	"	83
105142	"	35	135618	"	90
105143	"	12	135619	"	131
105144	"	66	135620	"	106
105145	"	44	135621	"	138
105147	"	63	135622	"	39
116113	Carchemish	7	135623	"	127
116160	"	6	135624	"	87
116168	"	1	135625	"	75
116187	"	3	135626	"	110
116222	"	7	135627	"	135
116224	"	7	135628	"	13
116225	"	7	135629	"	136
116226	"	8	135659	Tell el-Farah	92
116227	"	8			
117819	Various Sites	6			
118026	No Provenance	8	1920-12-11,438	Tell Halaf	1
118027	"	9	1920-12-11,463	"	3
118028	"	6	1920-12-11,464	"	2
118706	Ur	4			
122844	"	1			
123003	"	3			
123010	"	5			
123210	"	2			
123355	Kuyunjik	1			
125691	No Provenance	28			
125692	"	39			
126070	Various Sites	3			
128856	"	5			
130097	"	2			

ORBIS BIBLICUS ET ORIENTALIS, SERIES ARCHAEOLOGICA

- Vol. 1 JACQUES BRIEND/JEAN-BAPTISTE HUMBERT (Ed.), Tell Keisan (1971–1976), une cité phénicienne en Galilée. 392 pages, 142 planches. 1980.
- Vol. 2 BERTRAND JAEGER, Essai de classification et datation des scarabées Menkhéperrê. 455 pages avec 1007 illustrations, 26 planches avec 443 figures. 1982.

On est impressionné par l'ampleur des recherches effectuées à propos des seuls scarabées de Menkhéperrê. Il est vrai que leur nombre exceptionnellement élevé en faisait un sujet d'études privilégié. La méthode suivie est précise, rigoureuse et réduit au minimum la part de la subjectivité. Les conclusions sont prudentes, graduées en certitude.

Les archéologues du Proche-Orient ne manqueront pas d'utiliser ce précieux volume qui, à propos de Thoutmès III, donne des renseignements sur un grand nombre d'autres sujets en raison des multiples analyses qu'il renferme.

B. COUROYER, *Revue Biblique*

The problem is how to isolate contemporary examples from those made in Ramesside times and later. The book under review is an attempt to answer this problem or, at the very least, to lay down the principles of a methodology which can identify Menkheperre-scarabs of the XVIIIth Dynasty and the Ramesside, Third Intermediate and Saïte periods.

One cannot deny that this is a fine piece of scholarship and that Jaeger has achieved what he intended to do within the limits he has set. While one can quibble over details and question the dating of a given scarab, Jaeger has handled his subject well and presented a mass of material in such a manner that it is readily understood and, more important, readily usable.

W. A. WARD, *Bibliotheca Orientalis*

- Vol. 3 RAPHAEL GIVEON, Egyptian Scarabs from Western Asia from the Collections of the British Museum. 202 pages, 457 figures. 1985.